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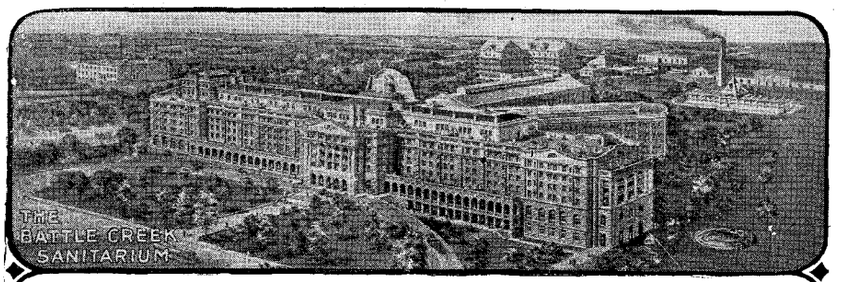

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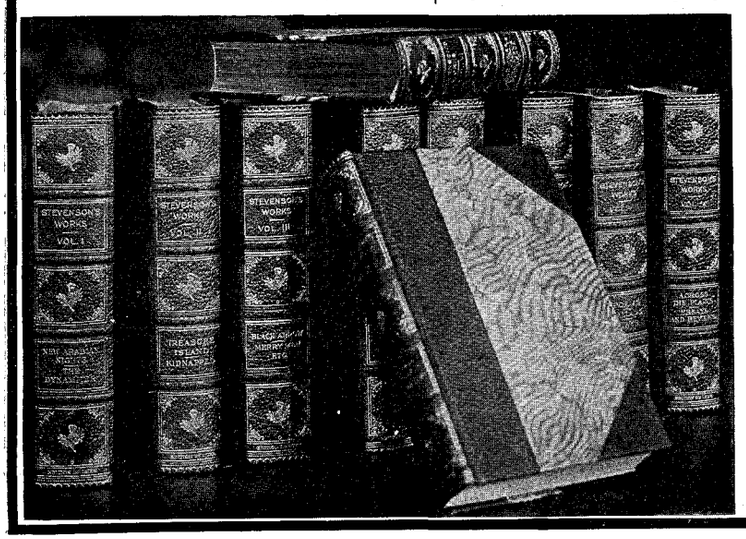

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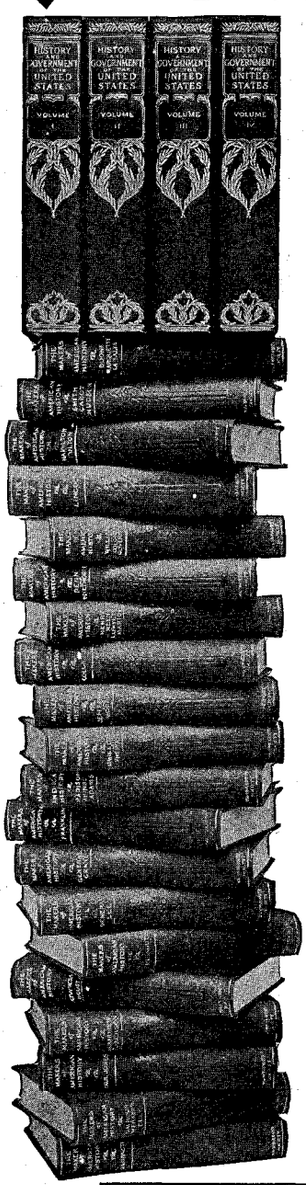

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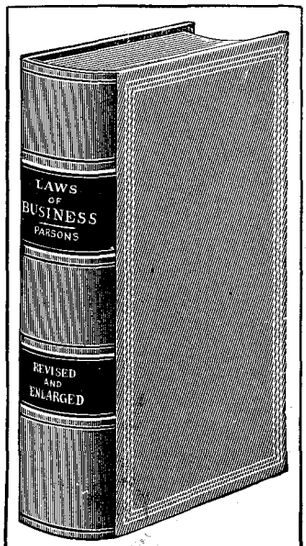

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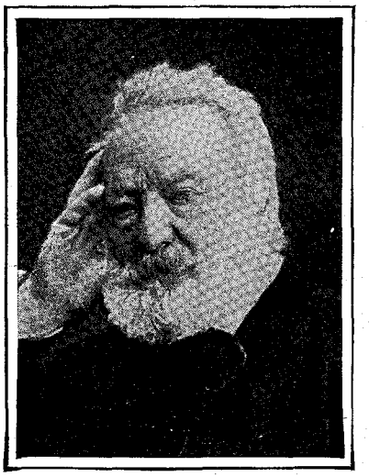

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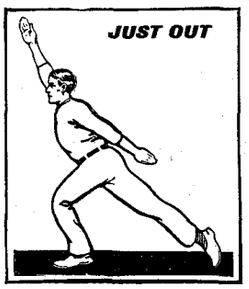

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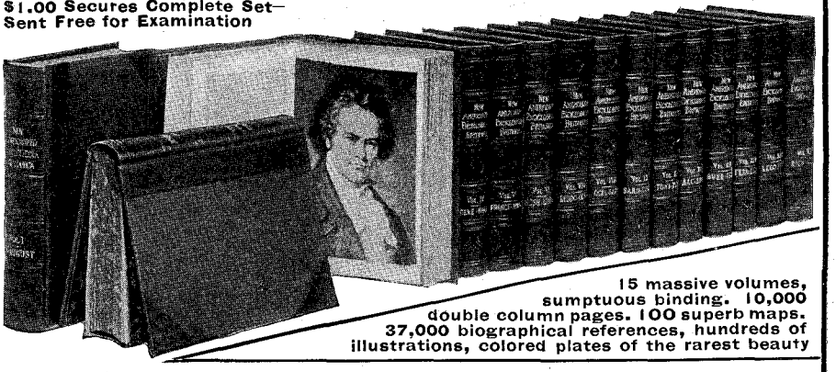

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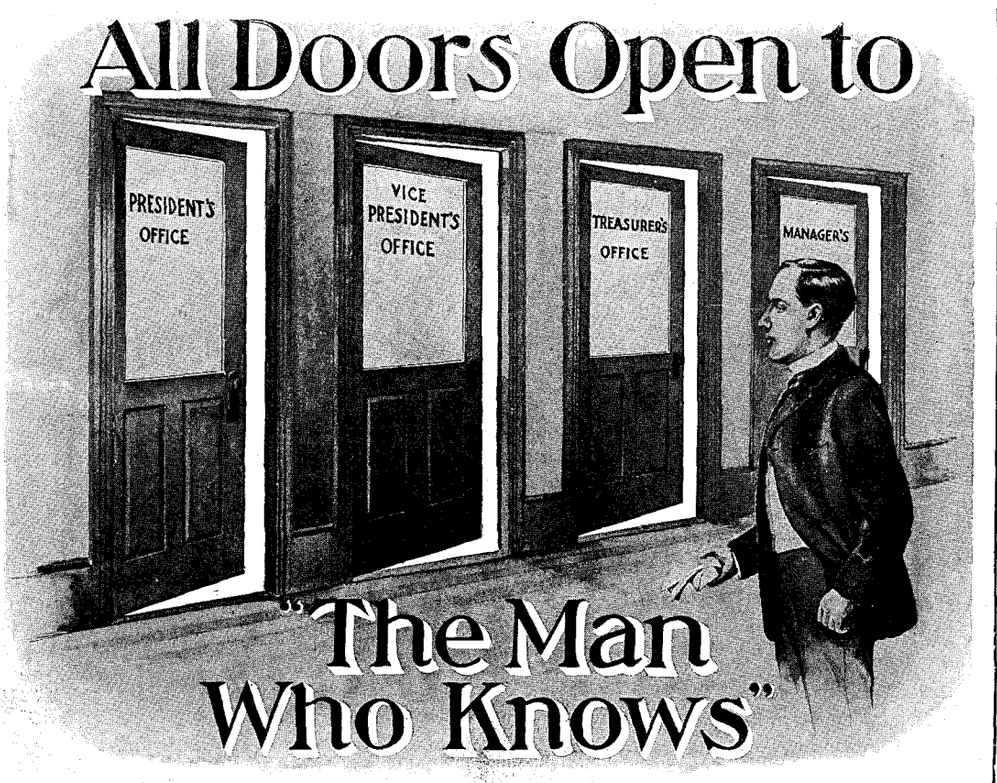

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

STANDARD OIL AT THE BAR

THE most famous corporation in the world is now on trial for its life in New York City. Conviction in this case of the United States Government against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman Antitrust Law will mean the legal dissolution of the company. Just what such a dissolution would really accomplish is not as yet quite clear, but the vastness of the interests affected by the suit, and the control of these interests by less than a dozen men, have already been brought to light by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg of the prosecution. It has also been shown that the Standard Oil Trust of Ohio, when ordered by the Supreme Court in 1892 to wind up its affairs and dissolve, continued to do business without any real change of management or method until 1899; and that the supposed expulsion of Standard Oil from Texas resulted in little more than a change of name for a subsidiary company and increased caution on the part of the condemned concern in covering its tracks. It is shown that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the holding company of the alleged "trust," controls nineteen subsidiary companies and holds a stock interest in fifty-four other corporations in the oil trade. But perhaps the feature of the proceedings most interesting to the public has been the definite revelation of the company's huge earnings. Thus it is shown that the total profits for the past eight years—1899 to 1906, inclusive—were $490,315,934, or more than $61,000,000 a year. The capital stock of the company is $98,338,382. It is stated that during last year the profits were over $83,000,000, of which less than $40,000,000 was paid out in dividends—so that, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks, if it were to pay the fine of $29,000,000 imposed by Judge Landis upon its subsidiary company in Indiana, there would still be a surplus of about $14,000,000 for that single year. It appears, moreover, that the Indiana company alone, in 1906, showed a profit of 1,000 per cent.

It is interesting to note that John D. Rockefeller owns 247,692 shares in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. This amounts to a little more than a quarter of all the shares, and is five times more than is held by any other individual. As the stock was last quoted at $440 a share, his holdings are worth nearly $109,000,000. Estimating his aggregate dividends since 1882 as $143,499,954, and his total public benefactions as $95,155,000, the New York *World* points out that Mr. Rockefeller has given away two-thirds of this oil income. The same paper, in its editorial columns, points to the tremendous and far-reaching power that the Standard Oil Company has placed in the hands of a few men. The Standard's monopoly of the oil industry, we read, "is in itself an evil of gigantic proportions," but a graver menace lurks in the fact that "the money extorted from the people by this monopoly is used further to exploit the people through the banking, railroad, and public-service corporations, of which the Standard Oil coterie has gained control." Thus:

"Of the directors of the Standard Oil, John D. Rockefeller is content to remain the president of that one corporation. William Rockefeller is director of Amalgamated Copper, the United Metals Selling Company, and the Anaconda Mining Company. He is director of the Brooklyn and Consolidated gas trusts. He is also on the boards of the following railroads: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Delaware, Lackwanna & Western, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central, and New York, Ontario & Western. Two of these companies are in the Anthracite Coal Trust.

"William G. Rockefeller is director of gas companies, banks, and the Union Pacific, which controls the Southern and Central Pacific and Oregon Short Line. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Steel Trust, and trustee of Chicago University, which his father has richly endowed.

"H. H. Rogers is director of Amalgamated Copper and Anaconda Copper, of the Steel Trust, and of the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the Chicago, Milkaukee & St. Paul. He is in the Brooklyn Gas Trust and virtually owns the electric light, power, and transit companies of Staten Island.

"James Stillman is president of the National City Bank, a Standard-Oil concern, and director of twenty other banks and trust companies, of Amalgamated Copper, and among railroads director of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Michigan Central, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific; also of the Western Union and various gas companies.

"H. M. Flagler is on the boards of banks, steamship companies, and of the Western Union. Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil, is director of Brooklyn street-railroads, the Boston & Maine and Long Island railroads, the American Express Company, and of banking and trust companies. Some of the lesser Standard-Oil directors figure less conspicuously in places of usefulness.

"The Standard-Oil monopoly has been the source of all this power. It has enabled these half-dozen men, representing themselves for their own enrichment, to acquire control of a great chain of banks, industrial trusts, and railroad systems covering the entire country. It has put in their possession the public-service systems of many of the largest cities. They have used their influence to secure control of the Mutual Life and its policy-holders' funds. In every direction they have laid the public under tribute."

These things have been made possible, the press agree, by the secrecy with which the great corporation has hitherto enveloped the details of its operations. "If the people of the country would be more sane as regards the right of enterprise to large profits," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, "there would be less of

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concealment either by the device of excessive capitalization or by the refusal to make statements of financial conditions." When a corporation handles 90 per cent. of a necessity of life, as petroleum and its products are, asserts the Philadelphia *Press*, its operations have no right to be secret. "No man," it adds, "can be trusted with the power in secret over the price of a commodity necessary to all." With a good deal of heat and vigor the Pittsburg *Leader* exclaims:

"'Profits' and 'earnings,' are wrong words to use. Loot or plunder would be better. . . . . .

"It is not a question of water or fictitious capitalization with this company; it is simply a matter of downright robbery.

"The Standard draws its wealth directly from natural resources upon which all the people have a claim and to which they should have access on terms of equality.

"To market its product the Standard has been granted by the people through their national, State, and local governments special privileges which give it a practical monopoly of a public use, and in return therefor its plain obligation is to supply the people with

EVERYBODY WORKS FOR FATHER.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

this necessity at a reasonable price which will give to it a fair profit.

"A profit of $10,000,000 a year on its investment would be large. That would give it higher returns than are received from the average industry. But it demands from the people, and through the monopoly it has acquired has forced them to pay according to its own figures, six times that amount on an average in the past eight years. . . . . .

"The case of the people against this trust could be rested upon the testimony of its own officers as to its plunder. Such 'profits' as the Standard has been taking from the people for an every-day necessity can not only not be justified, but are nothing else than loot."

The New York *Globe*, however, is impatient of the sweeping condemnation of which this is a type, and discusses the proposed dissolution of the trust with undisguised irony. We read:

"The nimble statistician is also quick to prove, estimating the population of the country at 80,000,000, that in the seven years each one of us has yearly contributed fifty cents to the dividends Rockefeller *et al.* have drawn. We bewail the loss of that half-dollar with exceeding lamentation. Altho we have no hope of recovering it we propose to go after the filchers thereof, even tho in the end we so upset business as to lose a hundred other half-dollars. To this wise and prudent course a highly intelligent public, speaking from a million throats, urges on public officers, under penalty of instant anathema if they deliberate. . . . . .

"Unfortunately, however, when the case is examined into, its extreme simplicity disappears. There is more to the matter than merely convicting the nefarious company by universal shouting and drumming it into bankruptcy. Here is a huge business machine, with scores of refineries, hundreds of miles of pipelines, thousands of employees. Its ships traverse every sea, and the sale of the commodity they carry goes far toward preventing a money drain on America that could not be endured. If Messrs. Bonaparte and Kellogg are to explode the bomb they are laboriously manufacturing, and the Standard Oil Company is scattered in a thousand fragments, who is to have the pieces? Perish the thought that the bits are to be distributed among the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company, for are they are not the very thieves we are pursuing? It would be a ridiculous anticlimax to capture a burglar after infinite trouble and then restore to him the implements of his craft. If we break up the present Standard-Oil organization and then solemnly, by decree of court, hand over its constitutional companies to Rockefeller, Rogers, and Archbold, the miscreants within a fortnight would doubtless be at their old tricks of selling all the oil they could at the highest price they could secure. Henry O. Havemeyer once had the effrontery to say to a Congressional commission, 'As a business proposition it is right to get all out of business you possibly can.' There is no evidence that the dealing in oil makes for higher ethics. If the present Standard Oil Company is dissolved, as is the prayer of the government prosecutor, and the property is turned over to its present owners, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the transfer will induce them to become altruists, spurning profit, and working solely for the joy of social service."

THE LOOMING OF HUGHES

IN the increasing discussion of Governor Hughes as Presidential timber it is interesting to find the growth of Hughes sentiment proclaimed most vigorously by the Democratic press. "On the Republican horizon," asserts the Boston *Post* (Dem.), "the rising of the twin star of Roosevelt-Taft is in danger of eclipse by the orb of Charles E. Hughes." There is no longer any doubt, says the New Orleans *States* (Dem.), that the Governor of New York "is coming more and more into the political limelight as a Presidential possibility, while the fact looms steadily larger that there is to be powerful and stubborn opposition to the nomination of Secretary Taft." The Savannah *News* (Dem.) discovers in Mr. Hughes "the one man who is making headway against Mr. Roosevelt's opposition," and the Pittsburg *Sun* (Dem.) remarks colloquially: "The biggest noise like a real Presidential candidate on the Republican side comes from a quiet man named Charles E. Hughes, of New York."

The independent press also comment in a tone of very friendly interest on "the drift toward Hughes." "One with just a little bit of intuition," affirms the Washington *Post*, "can not but observe that Governor Hughes is the second choice of everybody, progressive and reactionary, for first place on the Republican national ticket of 1908." This claim is supported by the result of a canvass made by the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) among representative Republican politicians in ten middle Western, five middle Eastern, and six New England States. Each voter was asked to name his first, second, and third choice. The votes cast are divided principally between Taft, Hughes, Cannon, Fairbanks, and Knox, with Taft and Hughes the favorites. For first choice Secretary Taft is named 1,443 times to Governor Hughes's 369, while Speaker Cannon polls 220, Vice-President Fairbanks 187, and Senator Knox 166. For second choice the votes run as follows: Hughes, 888; Taft, 545; Cannon, 339; Fairbanks, 217; and Knox, 187. Governor Floyd (Rep.), of New Hampshire, is quoted as saying that "there has been a crystallization of sentiment in favor of Governor Hughes," whom he describes as "the type of man that appeals to New England—clean, clear-cut, and fearless, intellectual, and not a politician." Yet the Chicago *Journal* (Rep.) contends that "sentiment for Governor Hughes is not strong throughout the country,

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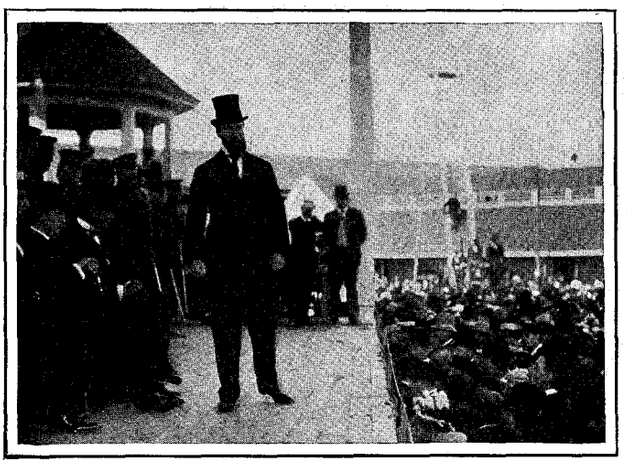


"I place full confidence in the sobriety and integrity of motive of the American people. I have profound belief in their ability to cure existing evils without disturbing their prosperity."

nor is it likely to become so in the next six months"; and the Republican *Inter Ocean* of the same city thinks that, while the Republicans of the nation regard him with increasing interest and esteem, they "do not feel that his shadow falls across the continent." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) points out that if he should become a serious candidate for the Presidency he has the advantage of being free from all entangling alliances. To quote:

"Let us have it thoroughly understood, that a man walks to his political doom who thinks of anything but the public welfare in connection with public office."

"Should the situation in the next Republican national convention be such as to justify Mr. Hughes's friends in presenting his name, they can do so with the clear consciousness that Hughes is nobody's man but his own.

"He will not be the Administration's candidate nor Wall Street's candidate, nor any faction's candidate. He will occupy as independent a position in the nation as he did in the State of New York when he accepted the gubernatorial nomination without any other pledge than to do his duty as he saw fit.

"Governor Hughes is not accounted a professional politician. There is no reason to believe that he has been playing politics in conducting the State administration; but the effect upon his standing as a Presidential possibility has been as favorable as if he had been playing the most skilful game of politics imaginable.

"It is cheering to be able to recognize the fact that courage, honesty, singleness of purpose, and conscientious regard for the public weal still bring appreciation in quarters where appreciation can materialize in overwhelming popular strength."

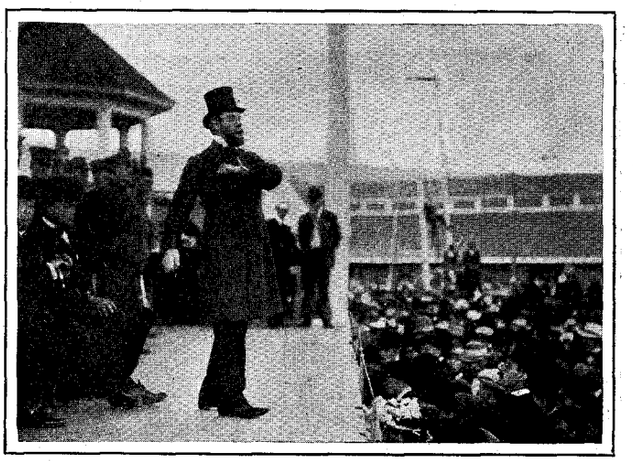
Turning again to the independent press, we read in the Washington *Herald* that Governor Hughes "has become a national figure, not because of known views on national issues, but by reason of substantial personal qualities that do not usually appeal to the popular fancy." Thus:

"He is much more than an honest man; he combines with his honesty a calm and sensible habit of thought and a firm and judicious course of action. No one knows whether he is a tariff revisionist or not, nor has any one heard of a Hughes plan for the national regulation of trusts and railroads. We do not know whether he approves the parade of the battle-ships around the world, or his opinion of our Philippine adventure. Governor Hughes has made no reckless excursions into the field of national political issues, has proposed no striking scheme of governmental reconstruction, has neither borrowed nor appropriated anybody else's 'policy.' . . . What influence for good, in the political education of the American people, might not such a man wield should he be called to a higher station? How refreshing might be a government of common sense?"

Meanwhile nobody claims to know whether Governor Hughes would accept a nomination or not. The New York *World* (Dem.) urges the Republican party not to commit an outrage upon the State of New York by robbing it of so good a governor—a plea which leads the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) to remark: "There is something in that conception of the case, but actually the Republican party will esteem the Governor's running qualities the more highly because he inspires such sentiments in a Democratic newspaper."

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the "Hughes boom" is the assertion, frequently encountered, in apparently independent and disinterested quarters, that the Governor's candidacy would be regarded with favor by the corporations and the "reactionaries." According to the Louisville *Post* (Ind.), the cry of the corporations is "anybody to beat Roosevelt"—which means, says *The Post*, "anybody to beat Taft." The same paper adds:

"The corporations and their New York organs especially are making much of Governor Hughes. This is well. Governor Hughes is a man of ability. He has rendered great service to the people, and he is in a position to render them greater service hereafter. He needs neither to hasten nor to delay. The support he is receiving from the enemies of Mr. Roosevelt may emphasize the necessity of nominating and electing Secretary Taft, but it



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"But I tell you, what the citizens of this State want more than anything else in connection with their government is the ascertainment of the truth, the dealings of things in a true and honorable way, the standing for the truth and the readiness to account to the people according to the truth."

GOVERNOR HUGHES AT THE COUNTY FAIRS.

The Governor refused invitations to speak in various parts of the country, thus neglecting opportunities to further his Presidential boom, in order to speak at a number of county fairs in his own State.

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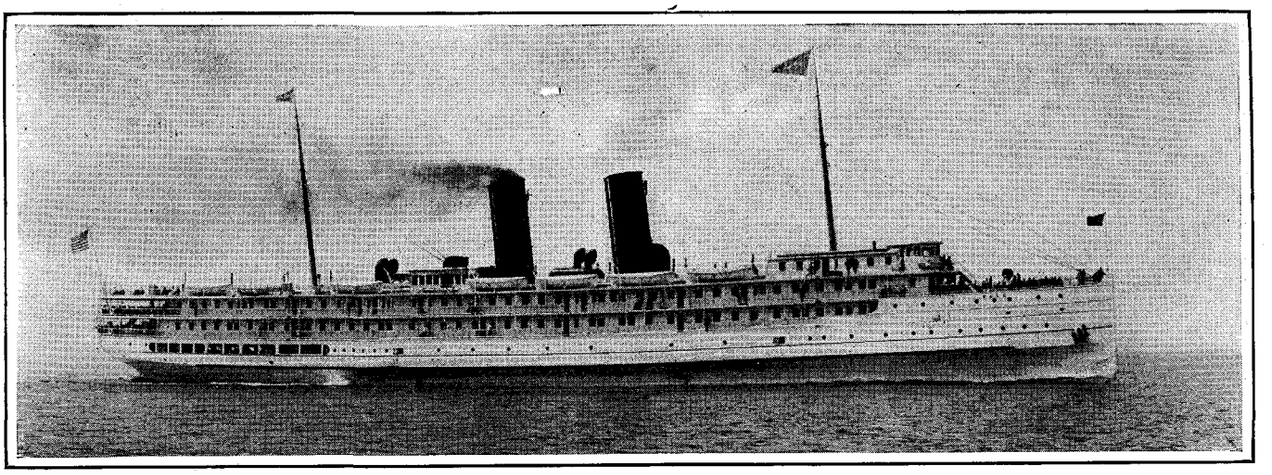


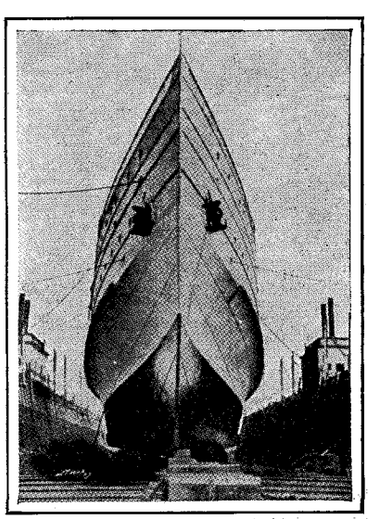
THE "YALE."

One of the two fast turbine steamers which have inaugurated a new all-water passenger service between Boston and New York.

will not serve to discredit Governor Hughes before the American people."

The Wall Street Journal (Fin.) is surprized that the opponents of "Rooseveltism" show signs of rallying to Governor Hughes, since "it is difficult to discover in any of his words or acts any conspicuous difference in his views and those taken by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft; in fact," says *The Journal*, "he is following directly in the footsteps of the President, and so far as the main point is concerned, what he says and does is about what Roosevelt would have said and done." The chief difference, continues this paper, is that "Hughes always appears as if he were as cold as steel, while Roosevelt gives the impression of being as hot as a bar of iron at white heat." There is something of danger to Governor Hughes, thinks the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), in this reported friendship of the reactionaries; but it adds: "If they succeed in securing the nomination of the Governor, they are likely to fall into the pit of disappointment should election follow nomination."

In his own State the candidacy of Governor Hughes would apparently be supported, from different motives, by both the people and the bosses—by the people because of their confidence in the man, and by the bosses because, with Mr. Hughes in Washington, they foresee their own return to power at Albany. Meanwhile the action of the New York Republican State Committee, which meets during the first week in October, is awaited with interest. Last winter a resolution by Mr. Odell committing that organization to the Hughes Presidential boom was laid on the table. The real issue at the coming meeting, says the New York *Evening Post*, will be this resolution. "Will Odell move to have it taken from the table?" And, if he does, "what strength will be shown for Hughes in the State Committee?" Public sentiment for Hughes, asserts *The Post*, is "growing by leaps and bounds" in his own State.



BOW VIEW OF THE "YALE" IN DRY DOCK.

And outside the State, says a Washington dispatch to the same paper, he "is rapidly becoming the overshadowing factor in the Republican situation." Washington, according to a dispatch to the New York *Times*, watches with interest the development of the Hughes boom, and "it notes with amusement one of his most perplexing embarrassments in the expectant attitude of former Governor Odell, who is only waiting the opportunity to jump into the Hughes band-wagon, grab up the reins, and start out as the driver." But *The Post* asserts reassuringly that there is a growing popular conviction that "the favor of discredited politicians can not injure," nor "the lack of favor from the throne cripple," the man who dares to walk alone. The same paper records Senator Cassidy's nickname for the Governor, "Straight Line Charlie," and quotes the comment of a supporter who said: "Well, a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, even when they are Albany and Washington."

ANOTHER LINK BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON

IT was Thomas Bailey Aldrich who said that the only good thing about New York was the fact that there were so many trains leaving it for Boston. This attribute, which owes its proper recognition to so graceful a poet and so loyal a Bostonian, is now enhanced by the inauguration of a rapid, all-water, turbine steamship service between the two cities. In their initial trips the *Yale* and *Harvard*, the new boats of the Metropolitan line, have already, it is claimed, captured the record for coastwise passenger and freight service. In a trial trip over the route some months ago the *Yale* made the run in less than fourteen hours, and the *Harvard*, on the 18th of this month, covered the same course on her maiden voyage in fourteen hours and forty minutes. The maximum speed of the *Yale* on the occasion mentioned above was 24.32 knots per hour. The average speed of the *Lusitania* on her maiden voyage was 23.01 knots. Both the *Yale* and the *Harvard* are triple-screw turbine steamers, and their average speed of about 21 knots makes them the fastest passenger-vessels in American waters. Not only does this newly established all-water service enable New York and Boston business men to leave either port at five in the afternoon and reach their destination by eight o'clock the following morning without the old discomfort of having to change from boat to train in the small hours; but as a freight route, according to the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "it cuts at least a day, possibly more, from the quickest time heretofore made" between the two ports. But the real significance of the new line, adds the same paper, lies in the fact that it forms a link in what will ultimately be "an unbroken, closely articulated system of freight and passenger communication" between Boston, Philadel-

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phia, and other seaboard cities of our Atlantic coast. At present the most prominent figure in the development of this system is Mr. C. W. Morse, who, as head of the Consolidated Steamship Lines Company, controls seven other lines in addition to the Metropolitan, with an aggregate of one hundred and eight steam-vessels.

The *Yale* is equipped with one high-pressure and two low-pressure turbines, which develop collectively 10,000 horse-power. Her motor equipment is thus described in *The Nautical Gazette* (New York):

"The high-pressure turbine is on the center line of the ship and there is one low-pressure and astern turbine on each side of the center line. Each turbine drives a shaft and a three-bladed bronze propeller wheel, so that there is one starboard, one center, and one port wheel. The starboard and center wheels are right-hand screws, and the port left-hand. When the ship is in the regular, straight-away ahead motion, steam is first admitted to the center or the high-pressure turbine and after passing through this turbine is exhausted to the forward end of each of the starboard and port turbines, and from the after-ends of these turbines is carried to the condensers, which are in the wings of the ship."

We learn from the same source that the first turbine steamship built in the United States was the *Governor Cobb*, which has been in commission for about a year. The pioneer experiments with the turbine in transatlantic travel were made by the Allan line between Liverpool and Canada, whose turbine steamers, the *Victorian* and the *Virginian*, were running successfully before the Cunard line adopted this form of marine engine for its *Carmania*, *Lusitania*, and *Mauritania*. The turbine, asserts this paper, is unquestionably the marine engine of the future for many varieties of routes.

FRAPPÉ;

Or, the pen is mightier than the soared.

—Nash in the Detroit *Free Press*.

MR. WELLMAN'S SUCCESSFUL FAILURE

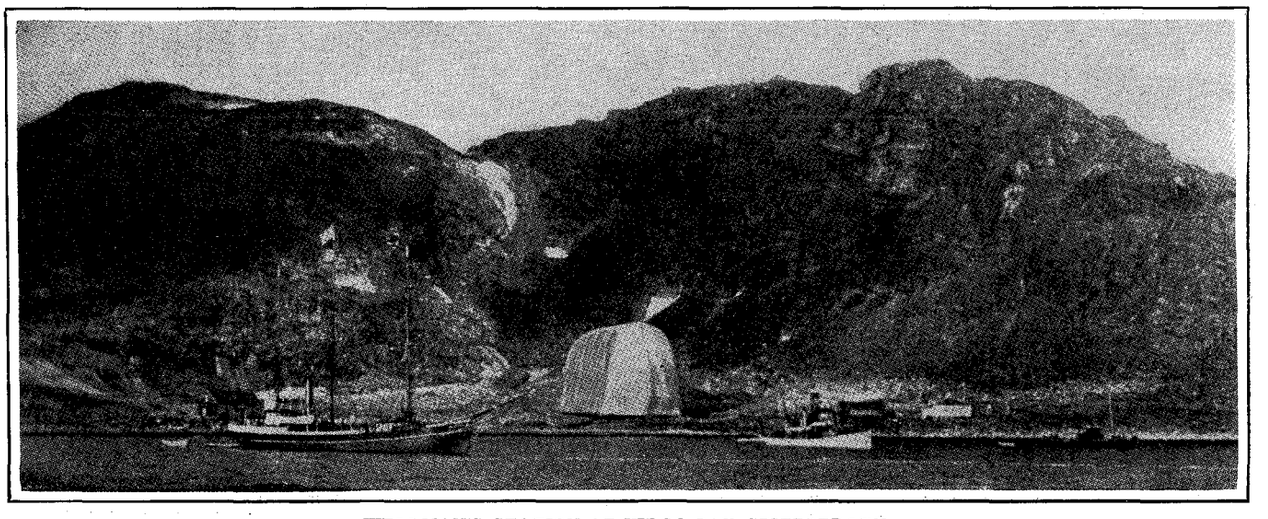
MR. WALTER WELLMAN has little sympathy from the press in his failure to reach the pole by the air-ship route. The elaborate explanation of his failure, cabled by him recently from Tromsoë, is variously analyzed as a "joke," as "no surprize," and as "a justification of his critics," tho some more charitable agree with the Philadelphia *Ledger* that this first real attempt, tho futile, "must bring from the skeptical an acknowledgment of their error and the frank admission that Mr. Wellman has given a genuine earnest of his purpose and of his faith in his undertaking." In his cabled report of the ascension, Mr. Wellman says in part:

"After the steamer *Express* cast off the cable the balloon *America* did excellently, but an increasing wind soon gave us a hard struggle and the storm drove us toward some high jagged mountains near the coast where the air-ship would have been destroyed if she struck. There then ensued a hard fight between the storm and the motor. The latter triumphed, and we slowly rounded the north end of Foul island in the teeth of the wind. Our confidence in the *America* had so increased in the mean while that I gave the order to start for the North Pole."

Continued unfavorable storms, and his compass, which "failed to act, owing to defective construction," made him give up, however, after some three hours in the air, during which time about fifteen miles were covered. That he had to give up under these conditions is by no means a discouragement to Mr. Wellman. Witness these closing words of his cable:

"After this successful attempt we are all convinced that the *America*, in normal summer weather, can make her way to the pole. We all regard this plan as rational, practical, and feasible. The thing can be done, and what can be done shall be done."

This "successful failure," as the Springfield *Republican* terms it, is regarded as much more of a failure than a success by the



WELLMAN'S STATION AT VIRGO BAY, SPITZBERGEN.

The tent-like structure is the "dock" in which the air-ship was built.

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Chicago *Journal*, which paper could not be expected, perhaps, to look too favorably on an expedition backed by another Chicago paper, *The Record-Herald*. *The Journal* says:

"The world will not be greatly depressed by this news. In the first place, everybody knows that to find the pole would be of not the slightest benefit to mankind. In the second, there is hence no interest, except among sportsmen, in Wellman's project. In the third, Wellman himself has not taken his balloon trip seriously. He has often spoken lightly of it, giving the impression that all he had to do was to fly his air-ship, circle around the pole, and come back in time for supper, as a Chicagoan might get into his automobile and ride in Lincoln Park of an evening.

"It is possible that the pole will some day be discovered, but we do not believe that a man of Mr. Wellman's disposition will perform that feat. Somebody of scientific knowledge, dogged of purpose, regarding his task soberly and realizing that it is not a summer night's picnic, will reveal to mankind the secrets of the polar regions."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sums up the attempt of Mr. Wellman in the observation that "having a chance to choose between the rôles of a possibly dead explorer and a surely alive journalist, he selected the latter." And the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* agrees that he chose wisely. "No one is desirous that Wellman shall commit suicide by an untimely voyage or a voyage in an inadequate craft," it says. The New York *Tribune* in a conservative editorial presents the view of the case taken by those papers which credit Mr. Wellman with sincerity. We read:

"Whether or not Wellman will try again probably depends on the willingness of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which has given the enterprise financial support thus far, to continue to back it. A rumor that no further help will be given is already current, but without verification it should not be accepted. The decision of the paper's publishers may well be postponed until an opportunity for a confidential talk with Wellman has been afforded. If he can convince them that there remains a reasonable chance of success, they may welcome the distinction which would attend that result. If he can not, he will have difficulty in securing the necessary money elsewhere. His prospects would not, of course, be rendered absolutely hopeless by such a verdict, but the scheme itself would be discredited.

"In the twelve years which have elapsed since Andrée's fatal venture from the same group of islands that have constituted Wellman's base of operations, the folly of trying to reach the pole by drifting in the air has grown increasingly apparent. The means employed by Wellman are certainly superior to those of Andree, and there has been a possibility that they might be enough better to enable the American to succeed where the Scandinavian failed. The undertaking involves vastly more, however, than any voyage yet on record with a self-propelled air-ship. A flight extending over a period of a week or ten days may be necessary to insure success. Hence, unless Wellman can report a test demonstrating the ability of the *America* to perform this feat, he will have little claim to confidence. There are other uncertainties to be cleared up, moreover, before the completeness of Wellman's preparations will be fully evident.

"In the right hands, and after the art of aerial navigation has been sufficiently developed, a journey from Spitzbergen to the pole and back ought to be possible. The world is now asking whether the time has yet arrived to make the achievement possible and whether Wellman is the man to carry the project through."

IS THE ANTITRUST LAW A FAILURE?

"I BELIEVE the most mischievous piece of legislation in the history of the country is the Sherman antitrust law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. It is intolerable and strikes a blow at development and progress." These remarks, together with other equally interesting statements in his address before the American Association of Freight Traffic Managers, have brought Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, into considerable prominence. The Detroit *Free Press*, deploring his "abominable taste" in condemning a law which it is his duty to enforce, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, characterizing the utterance as "extravagant and silly," are representatives of that part of the press which can not agree with his assertions. There are many papers, however, which are in accord with the spirit of his remarks, tho many of these find some ambiguity in his manner of expressing himself. The words which gave rise to the discussion are these:

"The axiom 'Competition is the life of trade' must be discarded if we are to progress. The obvious tendency of the age is to combine, and I think that this tendency is to become more pronounced as we grow older and as industrial and commercial civilization is

NOT A FAMILY AFFAIR.

The contracting parties to the Anglo-Japanese alliance do not seem to have taken the children into account.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

A DUPLEX VARIETY

On the Pacific Coast.

—Carter in the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

TROUBLE IN THE NURSERY.

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THE BACK-FIRE.
—Keppler in *Puck*.

THE HAUNTED MAN.
—Callahan in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

TWO WAYS OF MEETING IT.

perfected. The ultimate result, I think, will be the central control and regulation of all transportation lines with diffused ownership. Let us not denounce, but discriminate in bringing about, the desired reforms. The constant friction of unbridled competition has become irksome. We are drifting toward a world-wide financial federation."

The following day, in elaboration of these remarks, Mr. Knapp explained more carefully his dissatisfaction with the Sherman law, particularly as it applied to the railroads. He said in part:

"The law was founded on the exploded belief that competition, the fiercer and more bitter the better, is best for the general public. In the old days of stage-coaches this may have been so, but the higher civilization, which has brought railroads, steamboats, telephones, electric lights, and all these modern conveniences, can never thrive on that kind of nourishment. The ultimate end of such competition is that one of the parties to it must be forced to the wall. I can not see that this is a thing to be desired.

"How much better it would be if an agreement, not necessarily as to prices, but as to territory, could be arrived at! This would not kill competition—the healthy competition which says that the man who can manufacture his products at less cost may undersell his competitor. We would have, however, more of cooperation, more of help, and less of this fierce desire to down the other fellow."

The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* thus views the matter:

"Mr. Knapp means that in forbidding traffic agreements between railroads the Sherman law goes too far and thus, instead of preventing combinations of roads, as was intended, it compels them in order that traffic may be more conveniently handled and rates may be maintained upon a reasonable basis. To overcome this he would have traffic agreements authorized by law in all cases where it can be shown that such ageements will work to the good of a given community without injury to another. In this Mr. Knapp is in harmony with the views repeatedly exprest by President Roosevelt, to say nothing of Secretary Taft and others who have discust the railroad problem and the question of regulation. It would seem, therefore, that with the Executive and the Commerce Commission of one mind upon this phase of the transportation business the coming Congress should take up the matter and do a little legislating for the railroads rather than at them. Mr. Knapp would have traffic agreements both as to prices and territory, subject, of course, to government supervision and so drawn as not to kill competition nor exploit one section at the expense of another. He declares that traffic associations are absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of the railroad business, and for this reason they should be given a legal status to the end that the provisions of the new rate law may be maintained."

The Wall Street Journal thinks Mr. Knapp was wrong to assert sweepingly that "the axiom 'Competition is the life of trade' must be disregarded if we are to progress." "There was never a time," it declares, "when there was more need of that kind of competition which is the life of trade than to-day. It is only competition which is the death of trade that needs to be abolished. That is probably what Mr. Knapp means." In explanation it adds:

"What must be disregarded if we are to have progress is the abuse of competition. This takes various forms. In its worst form it amounts to trade anarchy, to unlimited, unrestricted, ruinous cutting of trade throats, a competition like that of savagery. In that form competition is as far removed from being the life of trade as it could possibly be.

"Another thing to be disregarded is complete, absolute, oppressive monopoly, which is competition annihilated. That is a state of tyranny, and is repugnant to the thought and ambition of our people. Competition that is the life of trade stands midway between these two extremes. It is competition regulated by common sense and common decency. It is competition which gives play to individual liberty and at the same time pays regard to the rights of others. It is competition based upon the live-and-let-live theory. It is a competition which seeks to prevent trade anarchy by reasonable trade agreements, which, while serving to preserve the peace and order of the industrial body, at the same time do not go to the point of creating monopoly.

"Unquestionably, Chairman Knapp is right in stating that the tendency of the age is toward a world-wide financial federation. But such a federation will mean something very different from the discarding of competition which is the life of trade. The political federation which exists in the United States unites forty-six different States under a central government; but it does not prevent competition between the different States; it only regulates that competition and prevents it from disturbing the peace and order of the country.

"The true financial federation will establish an even balance between monopoly and trade anarchy by creating a combination of those things which are essential to industrial order, and permitting the widest liberty as regards all other competing points."

And the Philadelphia *Press* has this good word to say for the law:

"The Sherman act has doubtless done harm. Most reformatory legislation has its failures and follies, its disasters and drawbacks.

"It was enacted to remove real evils. It has pruned many. It has wholly removed some. In doing this it has barred some beneficial combinations, but it is a sad lack of both discretion and discrimination to let the harm it has done incidentally obscure the good it has done directly."

The Springfield *Republican*, mildly rebuking Mr. Knapp for the rigor with which he denounces the antitrust law, says:

"The Sherman act as applied to railroads has been of little

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real value, in any case, and a cause of much useless disturbance in other cases, while it is wholly out of harmony with the principle of Federal regulation of railroads, which recognizes them as monopolistic and not competitive except to a limited extent. But until some substitute for the regulation of trade by competition has been provided, it is just a little premature, to say the least, to be denouncing efforts to keep competition open as 'mischievous.'"

ANOTHER STATE FOR THE "SOLID SOUTH"

IT is no longer open to doubt, asserts the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that Oklahoma is to all intents and purposes a Southern State, allied rather with Texas than with Kansas. This conclusion is based on the sweeping Democratic victory scored in the recent elections, by which C. N. Haskell, the Democratic candidate, wins the Governorship; the new Constitution, in the face of Secretary Taft's advice, is adopted by a majority of 60,000 or so; four of the five Congressmen elected are Democrats, and two United States Senators are guaranteed to the party. At the same time the new State declares for prohibition by 60 per cent. of the votes, says a Guthrie dispatch. The next move, as *The Post* reminds us, will be due from President Roosevelt, since the enabling act provided that by his proclamation twenty days after the ratification of the Constitution "the proposed State of Oklahama shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union . . . on an equal footing with the original States." Oklahoma's census, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) remarks, proves that the new Commonwealth, as far as population is concerned, "is better entitled to admission to the Union than was any other State on the roll at the time it actually entered the charmed circle." That is to say it has a population of nearly a million and a half people. "This fact alone," says *The Republican*, "would make it morally difficult for the President to prevent admission because of a few defects in the State Constitution." Moreover, adds the same paper, there is nothing to show that Secretary Taft's advice to vote down the Constitution and thus postpone Statehood reflected the President's policy as an administrator under the enabling act of Congress. Oklahoma knows her own mind, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), which adds:

"If the people want prohibition, it is their own thirst they prolong. If they want the initiative and referendum, it is their own business; and their experience may be of value to others. If they want a three-fourths vote in a jury to carry a verdict, it is they who will profit or suffer by the innovation. If they are severe upon corporations, wherein do they differ from Mr. Bonaparte's blood-curdling threats on behalf of the Federal Administration? If they have gerrymandered the State for the Democrats, other and bigger States have been gerrymandered for the Republicans."

The preelection warfare of the Oklahoma press was spirited and picturesque, as witness the following attack and counter between *The Oklahoman*, a Democratic organ published in Oklahoma City, and the Republican *Oklahoma State Capital*, of Guthrie. Says *The Oklahoman*:

"The ponderous Secretary of War who was imported into Oklahoma to stampede the voters away from the Constitution made one admission that makes Frantz and the Republican State platform look even more ridiculous than formerly. Taft makes specific assaults upon the Constitution, but he also specifically stated that there are some very good things in the much-abused charter. Frantz and his staff of Federal official cuckoos have been declaring that the whole document was 'rotten,' and his platform denounces it as a whole. Taft appears to have read a part of the Constitution at least, but Frantz and his cuckoos, when cornered, admit that they are totally ignorant of its many splendid provisions."

To which *The State Capital* retorts with the assertion that *The Oklahoman* has been "Haskellized," and explains that "to Haskellize" is "to say that which you know is not true." Quoting this attack upon Mr. Frantz and his associates, *The State Capital* continues:

"*The Oklahoman* says that he and they declare that the whole document is rotten.

"They do nothing of the kind.

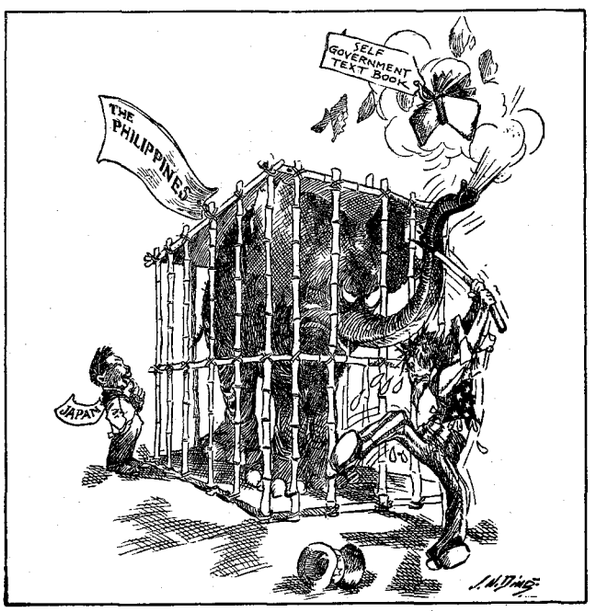
"All admit that there are many good things interspersed with the villainously devilish ones.

"It would, indeed, be a travesty upon American manhood—even upon rank partizans steeped in venomous hatred—to say that in 240 days, in all the engrossment of laws, there were not good things—things of merit.

"No one, Mr. *Oklahoman*, has made such a sweeping assertion.

"You were simply indulging in the Haskellization habit which you have formed when you sent out to the public the above.

"Surprize the intellectual portion of your readers, neighbor, by occasionally straying away from your Haskellization habit."



UNCLE SAM—"I wonder if he really wants him?"
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

SEE THAT SMILE? THAT'S GRATITUDE.
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

ON HIS HANDS.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

KILLING THE ROOTS OF RUSSO-JAPANESE HATRED

WHEN President Roosevelt induced Russia and Japan to come to terms at Portsmouth, some keen observers detected the fact that the treaty left unsettled a number of important questions that might cause future trouble, and the President was therefore blamed by some for bringing about a mere half-settlement that might only give the combatants breathing-space to prepare for an even bloodier struggle. Better have let them fight it out to a finish, said these critics, for it would have taken fewer lives. Now these unsettled points have been adjusted by the new Russo-Japanese treaty, however, and "the end crowns the work." The main result of the new agreement, says the Tokyo *Kokumin Shimbun*, is that Russia and Japan will no longer stand scowling at each other, ready to renew the war, the one aching to revenge herself for her disastrous defeat, the other to gain more advantages over her fallen foe and add more territory to what she now has. On the contrary, says this influential Tokyo daily, this treaty has definitely relegated the Russo-Japanese conflict to the past, and "the two once hostile Powers can henceforth work hand in hand in the task of peaceful development." The publication of the agreement will, it hopes, mark the starting-point of a new era in the building up of commercial interests between Russia and Japan. The treaty provides for the integrity of China and the open door in Manchuria, and is reported to contain provisions regarding Manchuria, Korea, and Mongolia which have not yet been made public. The *Kokumin Shimbun* says further:

"If this agreement had been entered into in 1903, the war would not have taken place, but, on the other hand, perhaps the truer point of view is to regard the new instrument as a gift bestowed by the war itself. In that case, the agreement can not be said to have been cheaply obtained, but there is room to hope that even after deducting the heavy price which has been paid for it a sufficient balance of profit will remain."

The other leading metropolitan paper is the *Asahi* (Tokyo), which expresses a fear that there may be some secret clauses in the treaty which are likely to be for the advantage of Russia over Japan, but as a whole the article shows the utmost confidence in the astuteness of the Japanese negotiators. Thus we read:

"According to the rumors, the agreement really consists of five articles, of which only two have been published, the remaining three relating to Manchuria, Korea, and Mongolia. As far as Korea is concerned, the cautious and prudent Japanese Foreign Department may have thought it desirable to supplement the acknowledgment of Japan's predominance contained in the Portsmouth Treaty in order to prevent friction arising out of possible developments of Japanese policy in the Peninsula. But we are quite unable to look with favor on the rumored provisions defining Russian and Japanese spheres of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia. Such a step might be of advantage to Russia, but could in no way benefit Japan. The latter country is well able to develop her commerce and general interests in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and does not need any arrangement with Russia for such purposes. On the other hand, Outer Mongolia is so far away that Japan can have little influence on Russian development in that region."

The *Asahi* does not favor the notion of "spheres of influence," a vague and dangerous expression, which is sure to involve complications and heart-burnings. This paper says:

"The policy of defining spheres of influence is now discredited. At one time the Powers believed that such a course was necessary, but they afterward recognized that such arrangements contained the seeds of future troubles. Lord Charles Beresford led British public opinion against the policy of spheres of influence, insisting that the better course was to maintain the independence and integrity of China, with the result that most of the Powers have now come round to that point of view."

While not undertaking to deny the rumor that Russia may have entered into some secret stipulations, the *Asahi* thinks "it is wiser for the present to accept the official disclaimer that such provisions or stipulations exist."

ROYAL VICTIMS OF THE JAPANESE COUP D'ÉTAT IN KOREA.

At the middle window the two in white are: In the center, the new "Emperor," and, on his right, the Emperor Yi-Hyeung, who abdicated. At the window on the left is the little heir-apparent, Yung-Tchin, between two eunuchs.

IDYL OF THE PACIFIC.

DUET—"The palm of peace is on the sea,
And all is calm 'twixt you and me."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

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PERSIA'S BLOOD-BOUGHT CONSTITUTION

PERSIA'S new Constitution, with its representative assembly, has been inaugurated, in Russian fashion, by a baptism of blood. The Premier the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and other European papers style "the ablest statesman Persia has known for a century" has been assassinated, because it was suspected he was out of sympathy with the reform movement, which, as the London *Times* says, "has transformed the whole situation in that country." The Persian Kingdom of Cyrus and Xerxes for centuries has been more despotically ruled than Russia. The uncontrolled dominion of "the Great King," or, as he was styled in the days of Herodotus, "the King," has been assumed by Shah after Shah to this day. In the heart of this Mohammedan Orient we see a wonderful change to-day. "A parliament, conscious and jealous of its rights," has been instituted, and at its mandate the most powerful satraps and governors of the Kingdom have been dismissed and degraded. Even the present Shah, altho distrustful of the Constitution granted by his dying father, felt himself compelled to ratify its provisions. The Persian Prime Minister, however, was not the victim of the genuine constitutional reformers, says *The Times* correspondent, from whom we are quoting, but of a revolutionary society, who, under the inspiration of the Russian terrorists, had their headquarters at Baku, in the oil districts of Russia.

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA,
Mohammed Ali Mirza, whose father was assassinated on January 8.

The emissary of this society treated Amin-es-Sultan as the Russian terrorists tried to treat Stolypine, and for the same reason. They suspected that the Persian Minister would prove a reactionary and a traitor and would imperil the Constitution, altho he had given the plainest pledges that he would uphold and carry on the reform movement. The Persian Parliament, says the correspondent quoted above, expresses its reprobation of the murder, and denies any complicity in it. Meanwhile the future of Persia is very anxiously discust by the European press. The late Shah of Persia used to declare that his realm was like a lamb between two lions, Russia and England, each threatening to devour her. Things have become changed for the better by the recent treaty or understanding between England and Russia. Says the London *Times* editorially:

"The danger of complications arising out of the internal situation in the Shah's dominions has, we hope, been averted by the understanding which has just received formal shape in the Anglo-Russian agreement. The two Powers will doubtless work together, in order to make the difficult transition period through which Persia is now passing as free from tumult and from violence as circumstances will permit. Whether the process of demolition which is going on ends in a sudden crash, or is followed by the gradual reconstruction 'bit by bit' to which the wiser reformers look forward, the actual situation is exceedingly anxious, and may at any moment become exceedingly grave. The desperate condition of the finances promotes the process of disintegration, which is making rapid and visible progress all over the land. The murder of the Atabeg Azam [Amin-es-Sultan] will not tend to improve the public credit, and the growing misery of the populace may render them the prey of a sudden appeal from any party to religious fanaticism and to antiforeign feeling. It may need all the skill and all the vigilance of the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, acting in cordial cooperation, to ward off disasters which would seriously injure the interests of both Powers."

The "crime augurs ill for the tranquillity of the country," declares *The Standard* (London), and proceeds as follows:

"It is also particularly inauspicious at the present moment; for the Atabeg, tho at one time he succumbed to Russian influence, if he did not actually intrigue against us, is believed to have been of late years entirely favorable to an amicable arrangement between Great Britain and Russia for the settlement of all disputes about their interests in Persia. But whatever may have been his real character and inclinations, he was a man who might have done much for Persia; and his career marks him out as one of the most capable Asiatic statesmen outside Japan, and perhaps China, who have come to the front for many years."

The Paris *Temps* also thinks that the hope of Persia lies in the Anglo-Russian agreement. To quote from this ministerial organ:

"In view of the complicated and somewhat unfavorable condition of Persia we have double cause to rejoice over the agreement so happily established between Russia and England, an agreement which France has long desired to see and to which she has been happy to give her moral support. If to the causes of anarchy which Persia finds within herself were added foreign rivalries, if the contending factions were encouraged and urged on by diplomatic intrigues, in a short time absolute chaos would have prevailed. Instead of this the loyal cooperation of the Powers most directly interested in Persian affairs gives us reason to hope that whatever troubles may break out, they will be quickly repressed.

Photo copyrighted by Reginald Haines, London.
AMIN-ES-SULTAN,
Premier of Persia, who was assassinated on August 31 by the terrorists of Baku. At his right is Lord Roberts.

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and that anarchy will not be permitted to work any permanent injury to European interests."

But the *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks that German interests may possibly be imperiled by the new Anglo-Russian agreement, unless both Powers concerned refrain from meddling in Persian affairs. Thus we read:

"The late Shah's son and successor drew very close to Russia, and Russian influence was all-powerful in Persia until the Japanese war revealed Russia's military weakness. If the interests of Germany in Russia are ever to be real and stable, we must do all we can to see that the Persians attain absolute independence and set out on a course of intellectual progress. It is palpable that this can only happen by means of a development from within, such as the Germans for their part will welcome with approval, provided that the new Anglo-Russian agreement do not lead to any meddling with Persian affairs on the part of either of the two contracting Powers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S PLANS FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

THE present dweller in the White House at Washington attracts almost as much attention in the press of Europe as in that of this country. The provost of Eton, as reported in the London *Times*, declares that Mr. Roosevelt is the hero of every schoolboy in the United Kingdom; and his horsemanship, his love of sport, his honesty of purpose appeal strongly to every Englishman. But the question is sympathetically asked, What is to be done with this "able and earnest statesman" when his term of office expires? The *Intransigeant* (Paris) confidently announces that when Mr. Roosevelt retires from office he will become a newspaper editor and direct or express the opinion of the Republican party as a successor to Horace Greeley and Whitelaw Reid. But the London *Spectator* has a nobler destiny in store for an ex-President. The Senate felt some satisfaction at the sight of Julius Cæsar working off his energies on Transalpine Gaul when his services in Rome were scarcely needed, and *The Spectator* thinks that Mr. Roosevelt would make a fine proconsul for the Philippines. What is the United States to do with the Philippines? this journal asks. At the present juncture it would be injudicious, if not immoral, to sell them—certainly they could not be sold to Japan. No. The islands must be governed and civilized, and the great statesman best adapted to this task is Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. To quote the calm terms in which this thoughtful weekly makes its interesting proposal:

"It is obvious that in the present circumstances, when there is talk of transferring the American Navy to the Pacific, and when the dangers to the peace of the world are recognizably there, the proposal to sell the Philippines could not be seriously entertained. To whom would they be sold? Not to Japan. If strategic reasons did not forbid that, religious reasons certainly would. And in every other case an objection could be discovered. We would even go so far as to say that a civilized power which has deliberately undertaken the governance of an inferior people has no right to sell the country into the possession of others. We foresee that the question can not become acute for some time. But if the expenditure on the Philippines continues too high to be tolerated, after all, why should not our fortunate experience in Egypt be imitated? Why should not a proconsul be chosen to guide and inspire the reconstruction of the Philippines, and with it create a new pride and efficiency in the colonial civil service? Why should not Mr. Roosevelt be asked to undertake that vastly important and honorific task? In a little more than a year he will be free. In two years he will be rested and have a heart for any fate. With Gen. Leonard Wood as his lieutenant, what might he not accomplish? Could he devote his powers to a work of wider import? At all events, till some solution as heroic as that had been attempted, we, as ardent well-wishers of America, should not reconcile ourselves to the sale of the Philippines."

GERMAN IRE AT FRANCE IN MOROCCO

WHILE most of the German press follow the example of their Government and view the French invasion of Morocco calmly, the spectacle is too much for some of them to stand. Germany has abdicated her proud position in Europe, they declare, and the Kaiser and Chancellor are sacrificing the prestige of the

AT CASABLANCA.

"Flee for your lives! Civilization has come!"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Empire. Such a tone marks especially the utterance of Maximilian Harden, editor of the fiery *Zukunft*, of Berlin. Mr. Harden is a great friend of that Mr. von Holstein who used to be considered the power behind the throne in Wilhelmstrasse. It is indeed firmly believed in France and in some parts of Germany that von Holstein's intrigues lie at the root of all the present disturbance in Morocco. Mr. Harden speaks as follows of the present situation:

"France is now triumphant, and Germany has suffered on the diplomatic field the deadliest defeat that could possibly befall her. France, unless she listens to pacifists of all kinds, and ceases to be France, will take possession of Morocco, as she has already proved to Islam her military strength, and brought down Germany from her pedestal. No longer does Islam think that France is bound to give way before Germany. . . . In fact it is a complete enigma to me why Germany makes concession after concession, altho she possesses the strongest army in the world."

Another fire-eater is Professor Theodor Schiemann, one of the instructors in the Berlin Military Academy. Writing in the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), he blames France for all the sufferings undergone by the German colonies in Morocco, and demands an indemnity. On this point he remarks:

"The damages which German subjects in Casablanca have suffered through the badly prepared, rash, and summary action of France are to be reckoned in millions. . . . It is quite conceivable that France will generously recognize Germany's right to an indemnity, but this mere recognition will not prove a complete satisfaction, and the French do not even seem in a hurry to express it. In this they do wrong, for authentic information leads us to the

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conclusion that if the French had acted with more prudence, and shown better discipline, the destruction and waste of European property would have been considerably less than it has been. We are even told that the day after the Governor of Casablanca had guaranteed order and security, a merchant on entering his store found that it was being pillaged by soldiers under French command."

Another German merchant applied to a French officer for help when his goods were being seized, but applied in vain. Some French soldiers actually struck another German merchant who tried to prevent them from carrying off his goods. Professor Schiemann recalls the fact that after the English bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, the question of indemnities was settled by an international committee, and the treasury of Egypt was taxed for their payment. That method does not suit this writer, who continues:

"In accordance with this precedent it is possible that France may try to shake off the responsibility for these indemnities and to saddle Morocco with them, but it is hardly necessary to point out that this course is beset with the gravest difficulties. It is therefore right to insist upon an immediate settlement of the indemnity question, and to avoid any delay, as the situation in Morocco does not allow us to predict any restoration of order within the immediate future."

These remarks have called forth the most earnest protests from the Parisian press. Thus the *Temps* declares that the Germans have not lost more than $62,500 at Casablanca, and that the German merchants are insignificant in number as compared with the English and French, who practically control the trade of that port. These two nations have lost a hundred times as much as the Germans, and "the complaints of these Chauvinists beyond the Rhine are dictated by mere jealousy, for they can not forgive France her possession of the greater part of the Moroccan trade."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DISTRUST OF BRITAIN

A CURIOUS feature in the fisheries dispute between Newfoundland and the United States is that the Government of the old crown colony prefers to submit its case to the decision of a Continental board rather than to its own Home Government. The London *Times* thinks that the long delay, the grudging attention, and manifest lukewarmness of the Campbell-Bannerman Government in this question, so vital to Newfoundland, has forced the recourse to arbitration which the London *Standard*, *The St. James's Gazette*, and other Conservative organs severely reprobate. But, we are told, the Newfoundlanders do not trust the British; and Sir Robert Bond, who while in London spoke against arbitration and said he preferred to have the matter settled there and then, has felt compelled to go to The Hague. The people and government of Newfoundland more readily acquiesce in the arbitration plan because they think they have ground to accuse English statesmen of sacrificing colonial interests to keep the favor of the United States, as in the case of the Alaska boundaries. This is the opinion of *The Advertiser* (London, Ontario), which says:

"As regards the main issue, it is not unlikely that the Newfoundlanders will reconcile themselves more readily to a verdict by so high a tribunal as the Hague court than to leave their cause in the hands of the British Foreign Office, which they have learned to distrust because of its presumed readiness to sacrifice colonial interests to imperial considerations."

Yet the Toronto *Globe*, the leading organ in the Dominion, thinks that the Hague tribunal has a pretty delicate task before it, and points out the special knots in the tangle as follows:

"While great care will have to be taken in formulating the treaty and in defining the issue, it is not difficult to foreshadow with certainty some of the elements in the dispute that must be arbitrated. One is the soundness of the United States' contention that the fisheries concessions of 1783 were not abrogated by the war of 1812–15; another is the validity of the Newfoundland statutes regulative of the fishing industry by whomsoever carried on. These statutes forbid fishing on Sunday, fishing during the close season, and fishing with seines, the prohibitions having been enacted in 1862 and in 1876 with the full sanction of the Imperial Government. As the statutes are general in their application, the Hague tribunal may be asked to decide whether American fishermen are properly amenable to them, and whether, in the event of their being declared exempt from their operation, there is any means of taking effectual precautions against the destruction of the fisheries."

Talking of the wide imperial interests at stake in this dispute, the same paper speaks as follows:

"Before this matter is finally settled the governments of Great Britain and the United States will have to recognize that this is not merely a Newfoundland question, and that it affects Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. If the British Government can lawfully override the laws of Newfoundland it can similarly override the laws of any other provinces, and if this is so, then the sooner the colonies know it the better. All this is, of course, without prejudice as to the kind of a final settlement that should be accepted. What Canadians will protest against to the bitter end is any attempt to settle this controversy without reference to the history of the question and the law of the Imperial Constitution. That way lies trouble infinitely more dangerous than the temporary displeasure of the United States."

The main points of the controversy are summarized by a leading Newfoundland paper, *The Evening Herald* (St. Johns), in the following terms:

"The most important question to be settled at The Hague is whether colonial laws are binding on the Americans. In other words, can treaty privileges override the laws of the country to which these treaty privileges appertain? It is scarcely intelligible that the United States should put forward such a claim when the consensus of both English and American jurists are against this view. Newfoundlanders feel they have been sacrificed by the Imperial Government, which is unwilling to offend the United States. They naturally ask: 'If there is a doubt concerning the fishing rights of the United States fishermen, how is it Newfoundland never gets the benefit of the doubt?' Were the Hague tribunal to lay it down that treaty rights could override colonial statutes, it would create a condition of affairs in this country that would be intolerable."

IT BEATS THE DUTCH.

STUYVESANT (to Roosevelt)—"I thought to make my New Amsterdam as honest as Old Amsterdam, but look at this!"

—*Amsterdammer.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

EFFECT OF CITY NOISES ON THE BRAIN

A WRITER in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) asserts that the summer vacation, spent at the seashore or in the mountains, is essentially a device to escape from nerve exhaustion due to city noise. Such an escape is a necessity for both adult and child, he continues, but while the adult of strong nerves can counteract the injurious effect of city noise by spending a few weeks each year in the country, a child requires a somewhat longer change. Heretofore this necessity for escape from noise has not received much attention from educators of children, but now, says the writer, advocates of better school hygiene "are asking why so much care is taken to spare the eyes of pupils and so little is said of the delicacy and sensibility of their ears?" We read further:

"Usually the situation of a school is such that the noises of the city reach the pupils easily, fret their ears, and weaken their attention. Interrupted by distraction, the thought of the pupils is very often incited to new and burdensome effort, and how irritating and obstructive this is those know who have cause to appreciate the urgent importance of concentration.

"The least result of necessary habitual resistance to the noises is that the ear is dulled, that is, the noises that surround the resident of a great city constantly produce an oscillation of the mechanism of the ear that weakens the nerves that connect the ear with consciousness.

"Therefore, the finer a brain is, the more grossly it is disturbed in its activity by purposeless impressions on the ear. The Roman law recognized this fact, for it forbade a coppersmith to enter any street on which a teacher lived.

"This very suggestive view of the effect of noise is supplemented specifically by the serious attention given by European pedagogy to the various phases of deafness among children. For instance, modern psychology has demonstrated that the loss or even only the injury of any one sense signifies the unmistakable injury of the mental faculties. Modern pedagogy, therefore, seeks to repair through educational measures the effect of lost or poorly developed senses. This is done chiefly by assigning to another and healthier sense the functions of a weaker sense. As far as possible, moreover, an effort is made to cure the faults of development themselves. This phase of activity, unfortunately, is marked by very little progress, for, beyond the small number of those who can treat with scientific certainty any disturbance of the senses, there is very little comprehension of the insidious effect of external opposition to the latter.

"In regard to disturbance of the sense of hearing this can be caused, for instance, by the intrusion of foreign particles and bodies, by an insufficient or unusual secretion of the wax of the ear, by dangerous agitation of the bones of the skull by blow or fall, and by the development of abnormal growths in the cavities of the nose, and frequent aggressive sound, especially in the city. Educators have, therefore, an incentive to give prompt and zealous attention to the care of the ear among pupils, for they must know that the sense of hearing is of very great importance for mental development, in its intellectual as well as in its temperamental phase. In the intellectual phase its importance is based on the fact that it facilitates the study of the language of sound, and what would our temperamental life be without the sensibility of the ear? Constantly the external world is influencing our psychic being through the ear. Through sound the most intimate feeling is divulged. Hence the great effect of conversational and forensic art and of music on the human temperament. In the intenseness and quality of its impressions a dulled ear is quite different from the normal ear. Even sensibility of vision is diminished by deafness. As the ear has ceased to call attention to many things happening around it, these naturally escape the eye. The effect of this on speech, thought, and conduct reveals the mental defect of different persons with more or less urgency. A child with dulled ears lives in another world, secludes itself, and the false judgment to which it is exposed is a sinister obstacle to the development of its character. A deaf child is a prey to misfortune as soon as it enters the ordinary school, where it must be a laggard and finally be treated as a weakling. For such a child relief may be procured only in a special school conducted by persons who have studied thoroughly the correct treatment of aural defects and their effect on the daily intellectual and temperamental life of the children afflicted with them.

"It is as ludicrous as futile to hold, as some persons do, that sensibility of the ear should be retarded through exposure to rigorous noises, to help the ear to acquire sturdy indifference to sounds however insidious and ponderous; and it must be admitted that there are many kinds of noise in the city that might be avoided easily. The servant, for instance, who is beating carpet with a bulging muscle, the restless boy who is drumming on the bottom of a tin pail with a poker, the thunderous rumble of an elevated train, the oppressive clangor of a load of suspended rails driven over a stone pavement, the snappish clatter of a stick passed over the bars of a wooden or iron fence, show that there are still some things that mean acute barbarism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOURCE OF COMETS

THE appearance of a new celestial body—Daniel's comet—gives renewed interest to the question of the origin of these wanderers. It is a generally accepted belief that they come from outside our solar system, swoop down and around our sun, and then return to outer darkness. That some comets move in closed orbits like the planets, and are thus permanent members of our system, is well known, and it is the opinion of some astronomers that all of them belong to this class. This has recently been asserted, on the strength of an investigation of considerable length, by Fayet, a French astronomer. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 10):

"It is becoming very doubtful whether comets have an origin outside the solar system. Laplace, it is true, pronounced clearly in favor of extrasolar origin; but other scientists, among whom may be named Faye and Schiaparelli, have more recently upheld the opposite view, invoking as their chief evidence the absence of clearly hyperbolic cometary orbits.

"It is well known that cometary orbits are of two different forms, either elliptic or hyperbolic. Most comets describe an ellipse, more or less eccentric, around the sun, revolving in a closed curve; these evidently belong to the solar system. Some other comets describe hyperboles—open curves whose two branches, the ascending and descending, are indefinitely separated. As to the parabolic form, which is sometimes attributed to the paths of certain comets, this is merely a transitory appearance, due to the fact that we can observe only a very small portion of the path, that near the sun, where the comet becomes luminous; the path when followed for a great distance always shows itself to be either elliptical or hyperbolic.

"There have been about fifteen comets that are clearly hyperbolic; these at least, it will be said, are extrasolar, and have come from some other stellar system. Fabry answered this question in the negative ten years ago; he showed that an extrasolar comet, on its arrival in our system, should have a very clearly marked hyperbolic form, with a degree of eccentricity that has never been found in any cometary path.

"What, then, is the reason for the slightly hyperbolic shape of some comets' paths? A simple explanation is to regard this hyperbolic form as accidental; it might result from the perturbing action of the great planets (Jupiter in particular) on the elements of an elliptic comet. This hypothesis has been confirmed by the recent investigations of Stromgren, Fabry, and Fayet on the comets of 1890 and 1892, which were originally elliptic, but became hyperbolic after penetrating the region of planetary attraction.

"Fayet, of the Paris Observatory, has pushed the discussion of this interesting problem still further. It may be asked whether the inverse action may not sometimes occur, the perturbing action of the planets sometimes making elliptic a path originally hyperbolic, so that extrasolar comets may have been captured and incorporated into the solar system. From an examination of about one hundred and fifty comets, Fayet has proved that the great

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majority could not have been of extrasolar origin. For the small remaining number a more rigorous calculation, taking into account not only the attraction of Jupiter, but that of certain other planets, places them in the same category. One comet only, that of 1844, studied by Bond from the same standpoint, would seem to be an exception to the general rule, but Fayet, having gone over all Bond's calculations, has discovered an error. Thus, and in this conclusion lies the interest of Fayet's patient and remarkable investigation, we may assert with a great degree of probability that of all known comets none exists that may be invoked as an argument in favor of the hypothesis of extrasolar origin. Comets are apparently permanent members of our system."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

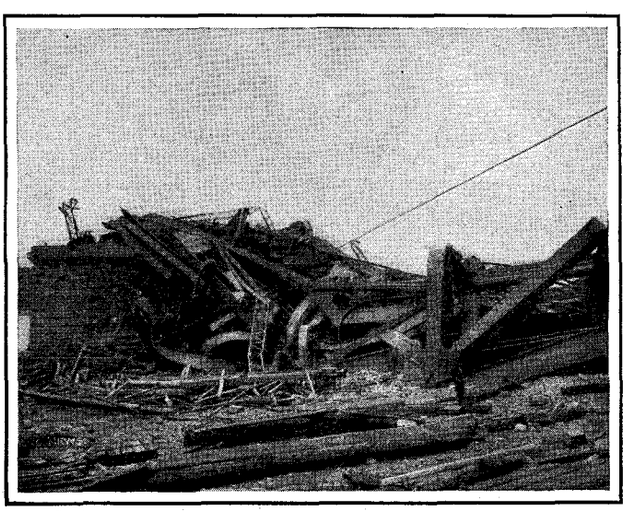
THE FAILURE OF A GREAT BRIDGE

THE collapse during construction of the greatest cantilever bridge in the world—that over the St. Lawrence near Quebec—which took place on August 29, with the loss of about eighty workmen's lives, is a disaster of more than usual significance from an engineering standpoint, because, until its causes shall be exactly known, it may throw doubt on the safety of all other cantilever bridges, both in course of building and already completed. New Yorkers should be especially interested on account of the great cantilever now going up across Blackwell's Island. Says *Engineering News* (New York, September 5) in an editorial on what it terms "the greatest engineering disaster":

"Public confidence in engineers and engineering constructors and in the safety and reliability of their works is an asset of the whole engineering profession. To have this public confidence receive such a blow as this at Quebec is a loss almost incalculable. For decades to come, the Quebec disaster will be quoted, in public and in private, as an unanswerable proof of the unreliability of engineers and their works—of even the best engineers.

"For it can not be said in this case that the disaster was due to the work of incompetent men who posed as engineers. Often it has happened, where an engineering work has failed, that the failure has been traced to the blunders of some quack wearing the professional garb. But at Quebec the work was in charge of men of long experience and the highest professional standing; so much the more, therefore, must the profession bear the responsibility.

"There is another fact which makes this disaster a peculiarly

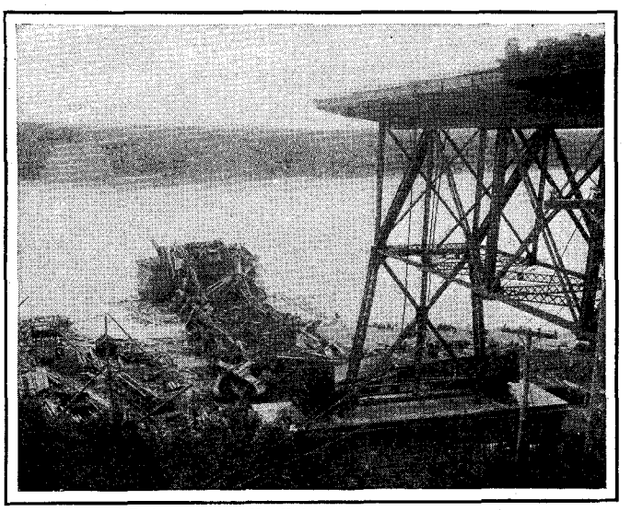


Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

VIEW OF LEFT ANCHOR-TRUSS,
Looking northeasterly toward the main pier.

heavy blow to the engineering profession. Of all bridge structures in the country which were expected to be built with absolute safety and certainty, we take it, the Quebec Bridge is foremost. We know of no engineering structure anywhere whose failure would have been a greater surprize to the profession than this collapse at Quebec."

The writer goes over all the possible causes of failure, and concludes that the collapse must remain more or less of a mystery. He believes, however, that none of the usual causes of failure were operative. The "traveler" had been built with the utmost care; no connections had been left unriveted; failure of hoisting apparatus



Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

WRECKAGE OF SOUTH ANCHOR-ARM.
Seen from the bluff west of the approach span.

would not have caused so complete a wreck; the masonry piers are intact and of great strength. The bridge thus must have collapsed from some unusual cause. What was it? Says the writer:

"It may seem to the reader that it should be an easy matter to promptly settle, beyond possibility of doubt, what caused the wreck, by an examination made on the spot. The first sight of that gigantic heap of torn and twisted steel promptly negatives such an idea. Only the most careful expert analysis can determine the hidden cause of the wreck."

After analyzing tentatively such data as were known at the time of writing, the editor concludes that the wreck was caused by failure of some compression-member in the anchor-arm of the cantilever.

In the issue of September 14 the editor of *Engineering News*, still attributing the collapse of the bridge to the failure of this certain member, adds, however, that "a question of far more importance to the engineer than the question which member caused the initial failure, is the question, WHY DID THE MEMBER FAIL?" If we accept his placing of the defective spot, we must then decide, he continues, "what caused this huge column—intended by its designers to safely carry a load at least a third greater than it bore at the time of the accident—first to buckle out of line, to a sufficient degree to be discovered by a watchful inspector, and later, as the stress on it was increased by the building out of the suspended span, to give way entirely?" In solution of the problem he suggests:

"There are two, and only two, possible answers to this question. The one is that this member had some inherent weakness, due to defects in manufacture, to accident in handling or transportation, and possibly in combination with these to delay in completing the field riveting of its connections.

"The other answer is that this member was typical of all the members of its class, and that, while it was the first to fail, all members of its class were also loaded to the point of serious danger.

"If the first answer is correct, then the Quebec-bridge collapse was due to a single fault in construction, which unusually careful inspection failed to detect. If the second answer is the true one, however, then there was a radical fault in the design of all these huge struts; and it is fortunate that the accident occurred before the construction had proceeded further. Sad as is this catastrophe in all its phases, it would have been far worse had the bridge been

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finally completed and put into use, and had then crashed down two hundred feet into the St. Lawrence, perhaps with a whole trainload of passengers.

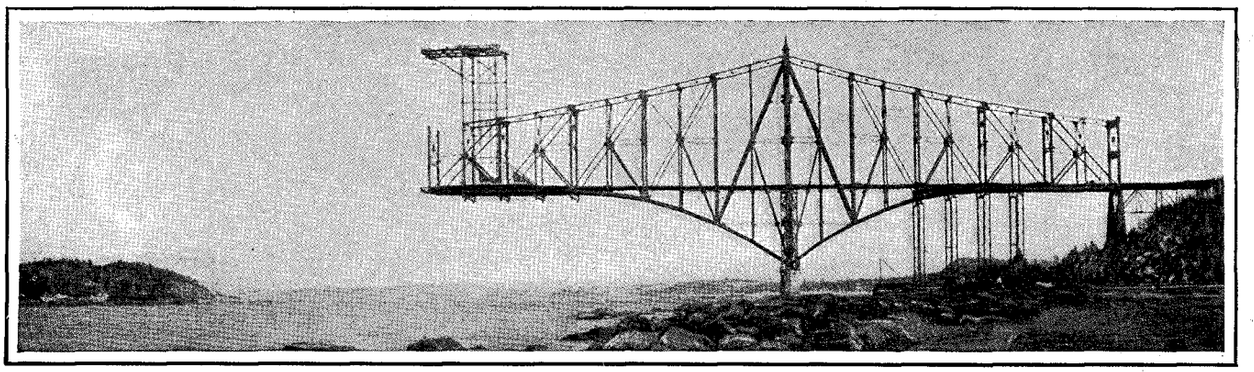
"Of these two answers all the facts and circumstances now available appear to indicate the second to be the answer nearest the truth."

Further than this it may be impossible ever to go, as it is a task of great difficulty to decide whether a given broken link was a cause or a result of the failure. At any rate it would seem that the calculations of the designers, based on trials of much smaller masses of metal, failed at some point when applied to such great units as these used in the Quebec Bridge. To quote further:

"We step up from the ordinary columns of ordinary construction, tried out in multiplied practise, to enormous, heavy, thick-plated pillars of steel, and we apply the same rules. Have we the confirmation of experiment as a warranty? Except in the light of theory, these structures are virtually unknown. We know the material that goes into their make-up, but we do not know the composite, the structure.

"It is at exactly this point that the Quebec-bridge failure becomes of importance to the whole engineering profession. Until the cause is absolutely determined—if indeed it can ever be—or until the profession has actual results of tests of huge columns at its command, a cloud of doubt rests upon us as to the margin of safety in every great bridge structure; at any rate when the unit stresses are forced up to the point deemed safe by the designers of this bridge.

"Long and careful inspection of the wreck shows that the material was of excellent quality; that the workmanship was remarkably good. The end connections of the compression members were remarkably massive and well wrought together. The doubt all centers around the design of those enormous long columns of which the lower chord and the vertical posts were made up. Did one of them fail under a load only one-half the elastic limit of the material in it? That is the question which must, for the present at least, be left unanswered."



VIEW OF QUEBEC BRIDGE ON AUGUST 14, 1907, FIFTEEN DAYS BEFORE ITS FALL.

POSSIBLE LUNAR INFLUENCE ON TREES—Should trees be felled during the waxing or during the waning of the moon? This question, which is often asked, says *Cosmos* (Paris), divides itself into two parts, as follows:

"1. Has the age of the moon any influence on trees?

"2. If it exists, what is it?

"Up to the present time no solution has been given, and all arguments are drawn from popular opinions, which are more or less justified—principally less, since they are contradictory in different regions. The following testimony comes from a distance:

"A correspondent of *Nature* (London) writes that in Mexico and neighboring regions it is believed that bamboo and other woods should be cut during the moon's decline, if they are to be preserved. An American cultivator explains this by the assertion that at full moon the bamboo is full of sap, which rises and descends with the lunar phases.

"Steebing met the same belief in India, but his experiments were not conclusive. An opinion so widely held, at least in warm countries, should not be rejected *a priori;* it would be desirable to test it by systematic experiments, conducted with care."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RESUSCITATING OLD RUBBER

ENORMOUS quantities of india-rubber articles are now worn out every year, and it has become a matter of great interest to know whether or not this material may be used over again. This problem is more vital now than ever before, owing to the great demand for rubber in the electrical and automobile industries and the limited production. Methods of recovery have been known and used since 1846, but until last year nothing completely satisfactory had been devised. The great mass of commercial rubber is hardened for use by vulcanization, or combination with sulfur; and many other mineral substances are mixt with it for various reasons, which complicates the problem of recovery. The present status of the question is described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 10) by J. C. Bougrand, a French chemical engineer, who gives credit for his data to a recent lecture by W. E. Reid before the [British] Society of Chemical Industry, which was treated briefly in our issue for July 6, p. 17. Says Mr. Bougrand:

"Vulcanization is at present a necessity, since no other process has yet been discovered for rendering rubber indifferent to changes of temperature, but it is probably the sulfur that causes the deterioration of the rubber, since crude caoutchouc may be kept for many years without alteration, while vulcanized rubber becomes brittle in about twenty years.

"It has been noted that all old objects of vulcanized rubber contain sulfuric acid due to the gradual oxidation of their free sulfur, and it is probable that this is the chief cause of the alteration. . . . . .

"Foreign substances incorporated in rubber are of different kinds—mineral substances such as the carbonates of lime and magnesia, sulfates of lime and barium, magnesia, zinc oxid, litharge, ceruse, clay, and lime, and also vegetable or animal fibers, forming a sort of skeleton. In a pneumatic automobile-tire half an inch thick there may be eight to ten layers of such tissue. The best methods of removing it are purely mechanical ones that do not alter the quality of the rubber; the mass is coarsely powdered and then subjected to an air-current that blows away the fiber. This separation, tho only partial, is sufficient in practise, but there are cases where the fiber is so intimately incorporated that it can not be removed by physical processes; the pulverization is then continued until the fiber itself is finely powdered, when it is subjected to chemical treatment . . . varying with the nature of the fiber. . . . . .

"Tho less affected than the fiber by acids and alkalies, the caoutchouc itself also undergoes some change that may affect its quality. Numerous attempts have been made to recover it by

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dissolving it in appropriate liquids, but most have failed, because vulcanized rubber is insoluble in the usual solvents of crude caoutchouc; it swells up in some liquids, but is not dissolved until the temperature of decomposition is reached.

"It is well known that vulcanized rubber may be converted into a homogeneous mass by superheating and that the product thus obtained may be used after the addition of other caoutchouc, giving a mass whose plasticity is fairly good but which lacks elasticity and strength. Much of the 'recovered' rubber on the market is really only superheated rubber.

"This was the state of the problem last year, when it was discovered by A. Tixier that vulcanized rubber is completely soluble in terpinol. On this fact has been based a process for the recovery of worn-out rubber. . . . The caoutchouc, whether vulcanized or not, is reduced to pulp and digested with twice its weight of terpinol in a closed vessel at a temperature of 100° to 150° C. [212° to 302° F.], being continually shaken. The solution thus obtained is then agitated with four times its volume of benzene, the insoluble impurities remain after the clear liquid is poured off and the benzene distilled. Finally it is treated with alcohol and acetone. The caoutchouc thus recovered is very like the natural product; it is very viscous and bears well the addition of neutral mineral substances; it may be revulcanized and resists chemical action on account of the removal of certain resins during the treatment that it has undergone. . . . . .

"Despite the mediocrity of rubber recovered by other methods, there is considerable trade in this substance, especially in the United States. Last year about 10,600 tons of used rubber were imported into that country and 380 tons of caoutchouc were recovered and exported, of which 211 tons went to Great Britain.

"The used rubber is sorted into several grades, whose price varies according to the quality of the caoutchouc and the ease of extraction."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THEFTS OF ELECTRICITY

THE stealing of electric current is an increasing source of anxiety to the supply companies, according to an editorial in *The Electrical Review* (New York, September 7). Such thefts, this paper informs us, go on continuously in all large cities, but convictions are rare. Says the writer:

"There is a great deal of difficulty in securing convictions, for it is generally required that evidence of actual theft, and not of an intention to steal, must be proved; in other words, the use of the device or arrangement intended to defraud the company must be proved, its mere presence in a place where it might be used for this purpose not being considered sufficient. For this reason the electrical-supply companies, altho they know that stealing is going on, are frequently obliged to delay a long time before they can take any action. . . . It has been found in many cases advisable to let the matter go on for some time until a good example could be made of some one offender."

The thefts, we are told, are generally made possible by some device for interfering with the meter, as by destroying its bearings or shunting it. Such interference is not hard to detect, however hard it may be to prove who did it. In a recent New York case interference was only temporary, the aim being to turn the instrument backward for a time, while at other times the device was removed and the instrument operated normally. We read:

"The plan was to place a powerful magnet over the instrument arranged so as to drive the moving part backward. The exact way in which this was done has not been made clear. The scheme, however, was ingenious and difficult of detection. In this case the oversight of one of the purchasers of the so-called regulator led to the discovery."

The writer of the editorial goes on to inquire why gas and electric meters are such universal objects of scorn and distrust. He says:

"As far as the electrical instrument is concerned, it is safe to say that it is as accurate as the measuring devices deemed satisfactory in other lines of commerce—in fact, it is probably more accurate than many such instruments, and when it does go wrong it is more likely to offend against the seller than the purchaser. The reason for this antipathy is no doubt psychological. It possibly may be started by an overenthusiastic solicitor who tells the prospective user of electric light that this system will not cost him any more than gas, without also telling him that, of course, the cost of the new system will depend entirely upon how many lamps he uses. He, as long as he is making a change, thinks he might as well improve matters, and the result is that his monthly bills are larger than anticipated."

A NEW WEED-DESTROYER

A METHOD of destroying weeds in standing grain by spraying with iron sulfate is now being used with success in Wisconsin. The chemical is particularly destructive to wild mustard, one of the greatest pests in Western grain-fields, while it is harmless to the grain itself, or even beneficial to it, as some maintain. In *The Technical World* (Chicago) May Wood-Simons writes of this solution of a long-standing problem. We read:

"It is estimated that weeds cut down the yield of grain in this country at least twenty per cent. Under these conditions agriculturists have for several years occupied themselves in the attempt to discover a chemical that can be used for spraying grain-fields. To make it a success it is necessary that the chemical should destroy the weeds, but leave the cereals uninjured. . . . Numerous methods of extermination have been tried and abandoned because they were ineffective, injured the grain crop, poisoned stock, or were too expensive.

"From this it is evident that any means that can be found to destroy these pests will mean one of the greatest discoveries for agriculture that have ever been made. No mechanical invention in farm machinery will compare with it in importance.

"It can now be said with certainty that such a discovery has been made. The first successful experiments were attempted in June, 1906, by the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin. The work has been carried on under the direction of Prof. R. A. Moore. . . . . .

"The experiments carried on consist in spraying the field with a ten-per-cent. solution of iron sulfate. The idea of controlling wild mustard by this method was conceived last year at the university experiment station. The work was based on information derived from Germany, where experiments had been tried on mustard. Plans were laid to make tests on the university farm as soon as the wild mustard appeared. No machine for the purpose is made in this country. A sprayer costing $135 was imported from Germany. The tests on the university farm were entirely successful. Professor Moore then experimented on other Wisconsin farms, in Dane, Kenosha, and Waukesha counties and at Lynn, Lyons County, Minn. As far as known these are the only experiments that have yet been made in this country, and in every case there is evidence that the weeds have been annihilated, while there has been no perceptible injury to the grain. The grains that have been tested are oats, barley, wheat, and spelt. No tests have been made on rye in the United States, but Professor Staglich has had success in spraying rye in Europe. Experiments are also being made on Indian corn, and the results so far have been successful. The only effect that is seen on the grain is the blackening of the lower and older leaves that are doomed to wither eventually, while the young leaves, that bring the cereal to maturity, are unharmed. There are no complaints from any center of deterioration either in the quality or quantity of the grain crop sprayed. There has been no difference observed in the time of ripening. No tests have been made in this country on clover or grasses, but experiments made in Scotland show that in no case was damage done to the young clover or grass, while the mustard was entirely destroyed.

"So far, the sulfate-of-iron solution is found to act definitely on mustard, yellow-dock, cockle-bur, smart-weed, rag-weed, and Spanish needles, while there is every reason to believe that it will destroy Canada thistle. . . . . .

"It is at once apparent that every section of the country will share in the benefit of this discovery. The various weeds that iron sulfate will destroy are found to prevail in different localities. The white daisy is familiar to Eastern farmers, the rosin-weed to

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Western, wild mustard is widely scattered, and Canada thistle grows in most of the Northern States."

The sprayer used for the tests, we are told, looks like a chemical fire-engine, but has a large copper tank of seventy-five gallons' capacity mounted on a two-wheel cart and drawn by one horse. Pipes filled with holes extending ten feet from each side of the machinery spread a fog-like spray over the field. A pump, set in motion by the drawing of the machine, keeps a pressure of one hundred pounds on the liquid. The arms are adjustable so that the spray is brought close to the crop or in narrow places they can be raised perpendicularly. The solution before using is strained through a fine wire sieve to keep foreign material from the reservoir. To quote further:

"Agriculturists everywhere confront the experimenter with the question as to why the weed is killed and the cereal left uninjured. Various theories have been offered. It is a botanical question of much interest. It is found that sulfate of iron sprayed on turnips will produce serious effects. Turnips belong to the same order as mustard. One theory of the difference in effect is that it is due to the varying quantities of oil in plants. This has now been disproved by Professor Stender, of Breslau. A second theory held that the difference in effect arose from the position of the leaves, whether more or less vertical, but this has no apparent foundation. Still another argument advanced is that the roughness of the leaves produces the difference in the results. The rough mustard leaves were thought to retain the spray better and therefore to feel the full effects of the solution. This theory also is untenable, for there are many other plants that retain the spray equally well and yet escape injury. It is probable that the plants injured contain substances peculiar to the order, substances which react chemically with the iron salts. This subject is being investigated by Mr. Ingles, agricultural chemist of Yorkshire College, England, and has been extensively discust by Professor Stender, of Breslau. . . . .

"All indications seem to show that this discovery will go far toward making easier the farmer's lot as well as greatly increase the yield of cereals."

WILD MUSTARD. SPELT.

Specimens taken from a sprayed field. The growth of mustard is insignificant.

OUR CRUMBLING WALLS—That the finest stone buildings and monuments of many cities are disintegrating through the action of the sulfuric acid produced by the combustion of coal is asserted by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris). In London, especially, it has been estimated that no less than half a million tons of acid are thus discharged into the atmosphere yearly. Says the writer:

"The use of coal is doubtless less in other cities, but it is now so wide-spread that the question is everywhere of interest. The stone becomes covered, little by little, with a layer of soft sulfate of lime, so that delicate ornamentation and sculpture is soon ruined. To guard against this, Mr. Church advises the use of paraffin, but this method has been tried in the United States with but moderate success. The cleaning of façades with steam or sand-blast, which is common in many cities, is one of the most active causes of ruin. When these cleaning processes have removed from the stone the patina which forms on it when first exposed to the air, it is attacked with the greatest rapidity. This can be prevented only by using in the first place a solution of baryta to form a new patina, and then protecting this by a layer of paraffin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CITY AND COUNTRY EDUCATION

THAT it is better to locate colleges in cities than in the country was the conclusion of Walter H. Page as the result of an investigation made last year. This showed that, altho travel is fairly cheap, college boys, as a rule, do not go far from home. Probably 75 per cent. attend a rural institution, and Mr. Page regards it as necessary to have many colleges in the towns to accommodate those boys who would otherwise not receive a higher education at all, while some other small town has two or three small colleges struggling for existence. Mr. Page's conclusion that the city is the place for a college is deplored by *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, July), which points out some of the disadvantages of the city college apparently underestimated by him. This paper discusses the question editorially as follows:

"Mr. Page is doing good work, but he has unfortunately carried it too far and advocates that which is destructive of health. He advises the establishment of all colleges in cities, and deplores the old-time notion that they should be set far off in the country, sometimes in the very woods. This was done to seclude the boys and remove them from city temptations, which Mr. Page asserts are not any worse than in the villages. We have shown that the main advantage consisted in the wholesome living which insures proper development and fully accounts for the tremendous percentage of noted men who have been educated out of the cities. The big city 'universities' do not show up nearly so well because, perhaps, the boys have been somewhat injured in health.

"City life is very deadly to the young, a fact known to anthropologists for a long time, and we are now in a fair way to explain the phenomenon. For hundreds of years country families have flocked to the towns, to die out in a few generations, so that cities are said to be consumers of rural populations. A man raised in the country seems to stand the unknown strain, but his children sometimes perish long before he does. Every physician knows of these disappearing families where the country-bred parents survive all their city-bred children. The trolley system which permits suburban homes is doing more for the survival of these types than the lay public realizes. Mr. Page's advice, then, to continue the damage by establishing the colleges in the cities, is deadly and should be rebuked by the medical profession at once."

SUBSTITUTE FOR RADIUM FOUND—An announcement has been made from the School of Medicine at Rochfort, according to *The Lancet* (London, July 13), that a substance has been prepared which shows the same radioactivity as that of radium bromid. If this is true, says this paper, a very considerable impetus will be given to the study of radioactive phenomena. The writer goes on:

"It is said that the substance is uranyl molybdate, and judging from its constitution there should be no difficulty in preparing it or any trouble about finding plenty of materials, for uranium and molybdenum are fairly abundant elements. The molybdate is formed by adding ammonium molybdate to uranyl nitrate, when a white amorphous powder separates. This is dried in the dark and apparently must be kept there, as it is unstable. Report says that it gives radioactive effects which are practically as intense as those given by radium. Tho costly—namely about £22 [$110] per ounce—the price is not so enormous as is that of radium, which has reached many thousand pounds for the same quantity."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

PAPAL DECREE AGAINST MODERNISM

THE Pope's definite attitude toward the advanced liberal wing of the Roman Church, named "Modernists," has been declared at last. On September 16 his long-expected encyclical was published in the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, and is said to fill seventeen columns of that paper. Dispatches to the secular press of this country state that the document "goes at great length into the philosophical and theological aspects of the modernist errors of the church which are unequivocally condemned as thoroughly anti-Romanist and entirely against the oneness and everlasting unchangeableness of the truth of the church." This latest pronouncement of Pius X., it is said, presents a detailed analysis of the various aspects of modern thought which the head of the church believes constitute one of the gravest menaces to faith. He is quoted as saying:

"'In Rome the movement of modernist errors is agnostic and immanent: agnostic in that it limits to simple phenomena the knowledge of men and refuses to grant to human reason the power to raise itself to God; and immanent because it explains faith in God as proceeding from a vital want of the human mind. Modernism is not so much a special error as an amalgamation of all the heresies. Logically its double principle of agnosticism and immanentism abolishes the distinction between man and God. Pantheism is its normal result.'

"The encyclical holds that the pride, curiosity, and ignorance of scholastic philosophy are the causes of modernism.

"In concluding, the Pontiff says he foresees that the adversaries of the church will take advantage of this encyclical to represent him as the enemy of science, progress, and humanity. To that accusation, he says, he replies by acts. He has decided to support by every means in his power the 'foundation of an institution which shall group the most illustrious representatives of science among the Catholics, and which shall have for its object to favor, with Catholic truth for light and guide, the progress of all things designated under the names of science and erudition.'"

Some of the special provisions upon which bishops are directed to send reports to the Holy See are these:

"(1) The teaching of philosophy, positive theology, et cetera is to be carried on in the church schools and universities, but in a Catholic spirit.

"(2) Modernists are to be removed from professorships and the direction of educational institutions.

"(3) The clergy and faithful are not to be allowed to read modernist publications.

"(4) A committee of censorship is to be established in every diocese to pass upon the publications which the clergy and faithful shall be permitted to read.

"(5) The encyclical of the late Pope Leo XIII. prohibiting the clergy from assuming the direction of publications without their bishop's permission, and providing for supervision of the work of ecclesiastical writers, is confirmed.

"(6) Ecclesiastical congresses, except on rare occasions, are prohibited.

"(7) A council is to be constituted in every diocese to combat modern errors."

As yet not much comment either from the religious or secular press has appeared, but a few words are given by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, representing the attitude of the Italian press. We read:

"Commenting on the papal encyclical, the Catholic newspapers say that in condemning modernism, which is in complete contradiction to the spirit, dogma, and discipline of the church, the document clearly separates it from healthy and opportune modern research and recommends the study of positive theology. The newspapers add that Pope Pius has finished and applied the work of restoration begun by Leo XIII., a work which has, in the encyclical, its doctrinal and disciplinary program, on which henceforth will be based the action of the ecclesiastical superiors.

"The *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), a conservative journal, declares the encyclical shows that the Vatican is incapable of keeping in harmony with modern civil society, while the *Italia* (Rome) says: 'The encyclical strikes the characteristic note of the pontificate of Pius X. and his reforms. It is the reconstruction of the Roman Inquisition.'"

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El, New York, in an address before his congregation at the services held on the Jewish Day of Atonement, criticized the Pope for his "reactionary encyclical." His words are as follows:

"He instructs, practically, that the Index Expurgatorius shall exclude all showing for modern things, all reform in thought. It is time, high time, I repeat, that the governments of the great religious organizations should protest against such a decree, a dictum that would tend to shunt the human race one thousand years backward and makes for the upholding of a blind faith that can never bring true happiness to humanity."

SHALL "THE COLLECTION" BE ABOLISHED?

THE collection, as it is taken in the majority of churches today, is an "ill-mannered proceeding, . . . tolerated in civilized communities only by force of a long-continued custom." In speaking in these terms *The Watchman* (Boston) voices its belief that the method ought to be changed, since in effect "it is a public demand on every person in the congregation for a contribution, and subjects every person to the necessity of a public refusal to give, or of a willing or unwilling compliance with the demand." "Money for religious or charitable purposes extorted from reluctant hands may benefit the cause in which it is used," reflects the writer, "but not those who have parted with it unwillingly." We read further:

"Many churches have abolished it, and placed small boxes in every pew, and at a certain point in the service, after a moment of silent worship, each person places a contribution in the box if he or she desires, or refrains from doing so. This plan is far preferable to the method of passing the contribution-boxes. Even the Roman-Catholic way of placing boxes at the entrance to a church, to receive the offerings of those who wish to give, is preferable, and it has the good precedent of the method used at the Temple in Jerusalem by divine direction. In other of their methods for raising money, however, the Roman-Catholic Church is far from deserving commendation.

"We have also felt that the methods of raising money for benevolence in our churches have been trending toward the mechanical and away from the voluntary spirit, which should be predominant. Many churches which do not report a single conversion in a whole year point proudly to an increase of benevolent contributions. In many churches there is far more effort and activity in raising money than in winning souls to the Savior. This is an inversion of emphasis, and will result in spiritual desolation. The atmosphere of the church should be such as to make it easy and agreeable for people to attend the services, and easy and natural for them to become disciples of the Lord. There should be no pressure or constraint to induce the giving of money for religious purposes, but giving should be the cheerful and voluntary act of ardent love for the Lord."

The Watchman is led to these reflections by a recent editorial in *Leslie's Weekly* asking if church-going costs too much. *Leslie's* is quoted as asserting "that many people who would like to go to church are prevented from doing so by the many calls for money involved in regular church attendance." It says further:

"Even when sittings in church are low-priced or entirely free, it is claimed that there are so many calls for money in other ways that self-respecting poor people who are unable to respond to these

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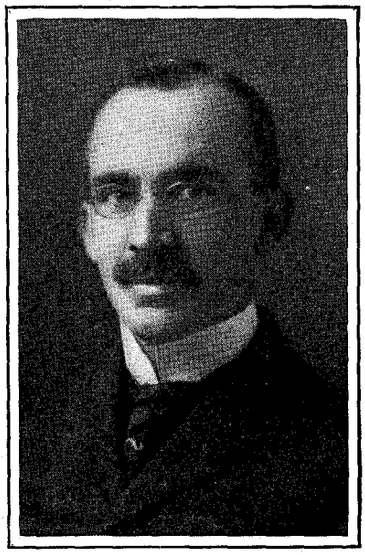
requests remain away from church rather than be subject to the shame of declining to give, and it is said that the class of people who are most affected by this are the bright, intelligent young men and young women who are just beginning active life on small salaries, but who are the most promising material for the future strength of the churches."

MISSIONS A MAN'S WORK

MISSIONS are a work for men. Exprest in the terms most common among the "business" element of the country, the missionary "proposition, as it exists to-day, is one that calls for the best powers of the ripest masculine judgment." This is the conclusion of Mr. William T. Ellis, the Philadelphia journalist whose recent tour of the missionary world of the East was from time to time reported in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Reviewing the impressions derived from this investigation Mr. Ellis declares (in the Chicago *Interior*) that he is "more than ever a believer in foreign missions, altho my understanding of the enterprise has radically altered." Without depreciating the work hitherto contributed by women, he avers that "this is no work for the exclusive interest of women and children"; the time has come for "men to come to their own." We read:



WILLIAM T. ELLIS,

Who set out to study missions from a layman's point of view, and returned more than ever a believer in foreign missions, but with his understanding of the enterprise radically altered.

"Here is a field for the exercise of the largest abilities possest by the ablest men of Christendom; and the nature of the situation at present is that if the men of the churches do not enter into their proper inheritance, the biggest task to which they could lay their hands will languish, and they themselves will miss the opportunity of ages.

"Up to the present, foreign mission work has been a mere reconnaissance in force, and not a war. One of the hurtful delusions of the home churches concerning foreign missions (a delusion sometimes fostered by ill-balanced reports from the field) is that the whole heathen world is on the verge of conversion to Christianity. One of the commonest figures of missionary oratory represents the nations as crowding into the church. Now, the unwelcome fact is that heathendom, as a whole, has scarcely been budged by missions. Great as have been the missionary triumphs in spots, the whole mass has hardly been touched by the Christian teachings. Even enlightened Japan, which many persons believe to have become almost Christianized, is still rankly heathen, except for a small percentage of the population which only the mind of faith can invest with conquering power. The overwhelming and, at first sight, immovable and impregnable heathenism of mission lands is a challenge to the churches.

"Now, this big task calls for large measure. The brains which have created the vast commercial enterprises of the twentieth century must attack this work with equal adequateness. This undertaking is too great to be maintained on a basis of pretty, pathetic, or heroic stories, adapted to arouse the interest and sympathy of women and children. Unless it be established on a firm basis of principle and purpose, by men who have the vision and courage and resourcefulness to plan tremendously and persist unfalteringly, the missionary work that the conditions imperatively demand can not be successfully accomplished. One is made indignant, and almost disgusted, to behold the two-penny character of a work that is designed to transform nations. More than once while on the mission-field I was tempted to write to the laymen of America: 'EITHER DO THE JOB OR CHUCK IT; DON'T PLAY AT IT.'"

The biggest work in the world, says Mr. Ellis—"and as such I do not hesitate to characterize foreign missions—should be done in the biggest manner in the world by the biggest men in the world." It is not alone the "bigness" of the work that calls for men, Mr. Ellis points out, but "also because of its intricately and delicately strategic character." He continues:

"One whose eyes have seen how tightly wrapt up with problems of statecraft, national prestige, international relationships, and commercial expansion is the missionary movement, is bound to feel the weight of this appeal to men. The modern man prides himself on his broad views and farsightedness. He loves politics, big politics. Let him get even a glimpse of what missions mean to the future of Korea—poor, opprest Korea, with its new manifestations of the Christian spirit that put all Christendom to the blush—and his chivalrous zeal for giving the under dog a square deal and for making himself count greatly, will inspire him to rush to the succor of Korea with a generosity that will speedily multiply the missionary force and equipment in that most fertile and promising of all mission lands.

"Similarly, China, which is but another word for 'Possibility,' will not be left to the cruel craftiness of politicians and promoters; but her true welfare, and inevitably the ultimate welfare of her friends, will be furthered by a many-fold increased missionary effort which will be the precursor of general education, general cosmopolitanism, general patriotism, and general civilization throughout this largest of the world's empires. China, now actually in the crisis of her history, offers an opportunity to Christianity which makes one's blood tingle with eagerness to do large things for the enlarging kingdom."

Some of the specially "masculine problems" involved in the missionary future are here pointed out:

"Only men can give to missions the supervision that they require. As there is a phenomenal drawing together of denominational bodies on the mission-fields, with a breaking down of lines of division that must gladden the heart of every one who is distrest by any kind of wasted force and hurtful friction, so there is bound to come in the home lands a coordination of missionary agencies that will far exceed the friendly cooperation already existing. There should be no force spent here that can be better utilized on the field. The business judgment of the hard-headed laity will compel consolidations and coordinations that will save a vast amount of money and energy, and that will set free for the work of administration and oversight on the field a force of trained executives.

"At present the real activity is too far separated from authority and responsibility; the boards are too remote from the fields. Different talents must be utilized for different work; a more discriminating employment of missionary workers, and a more diverse, is suggested by an examination of the work. Most missionaries are qualified for their positions; some are not. A careful winnowing process will be maintained by closer, more businesslike oversight.

"The missionary body as a whole is too worthy to be made to suffer for the shortcomings of the few. The professions at home may have the ordinary proportion of effective and ineffective men; not so with the picked missionary force. Even the commonplace are not fit for this service; only the excellent can suffice. This great work must be greatly manned, as well as greatly administered and greatly supported."

Antimissionary criticism is, thinks Mr. Ellis, a "too greatly ignored phase of the work of foreign missions." All criticism of missions should be challenged, and "the ordinary antimissionary liar should be fearlessly held up as such to the scorn of the world. . . . One of the needs of the hour is an organization of the church's men for sane, intelligent, and courageous missionary defense." The "port-city problem" is also one presenting the most urgent need of masculine handling, for from the port cities "the Orient gains its most abiding impression of the Occident." Mr.

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Ellis outlines as follows three methods of dealing with the moral problem of these cities:

"First, the union churches should be strengthened, the very highest order of men and ministers being put into the pulpit. Second, a Christian secret service should be established, non-professional workers going out, ostensibly for business reasons, but really to do missionary work among the European men. Third, pressure should be brought to bear upon the home government, and upon the home officers of international business concerns, to insure that their representatives abroad do not transgress the home standard of morals, and that they be not openly hostile to the Christian cause which has the support of most people at home."

A NEW LAW ON CATHOLIC-PROTESTANT MARRIAGES

ALMOST coincident with the annulment of the law in England forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister is the promulgation of a stringent marriage law for the Roman-Catholic Church. This law is only a part of the system of laws of the Church upon the codification of which a special commission is at work. The new law concerning "Sponsalia" is, however, issued in advance of the general code because (asserts a Roman correspondent in the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror*) "the ecclesiastical law regarding the validity and licitness of the celebration of marriage varies greatly in different countries." In Italy, it is said, a marriage celebrated without the presence of the parish priest of one of the contracting parties is invalid, while in America such a marriage would be valid. Confusion has been created by the increased facilities of intercommunication between persons of different countries; and the Congregation of the Council is overwhelmed with cases submitted to them for judgment. The substance of the new law, so far as it interests the United States, is given by the same writer as follows:

"After next Easter no marriage between a Catholic and a non-Catholic will be valid unless it is celebrated in the presence of a properly qualified priest and two witnesses. It is needless to point out the far-reaching importance of this provision.

"The properly qualified priest is one who has the care of souls in a given district. In missionary countries every priest with the usual faculties granted by the superior of the mission may validly assist at marriages in any part of the mission, but where, as in America, ecclesiastical territory is duly portioned out, the jurisdiction of priests is limited to their own district. The duly qualified priest can assist validly at any marriage celebrated within his district—but to assist lawfully at the marriage of persons, neither of whom lives in his district, he requires the consent of the pastor of one of the parties or of the bishop.

"In case of danger or death any priest, whether duly qualified or not, may assist validly at a marriage provided there be two witnesses. But one of the most notable features of the new law is this: If the parties who intend to get married find it impossible for a whole month to have the presence of the priest or the ordinary, their marriage will be valid simply by their formal declaration of consent in the presence of two witnesses.

"Finally the new law binds all Catholics, and heretics and schismatics who have apostatized. The law comes into force next Easter, and it is to be considered as lawfully promulgated throughout the world, from the mere fact that copies of the decree have been sent to all the ordinaries."

FEARS OF ANTI-SEMITISM—Lest America should produce a movement of anti-Semitism, the Zionists, assembling in mass-meeting in Cooper Union, New York, repel the charge of "un-Americanism" recently brought against them by Mr. Jacob Schiff. At this meeting Dr. Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, president of the Federation of American Zionists, declared that the pain occasioned by the charges is doubled "because they have been made by those whom position and power should have made to consider the significance of the charges they were making before they heaped ignominy upon their brethren, even tho they had different views." The words already uttered, he declared, 'might prove a boomerang injuring all." Should they result in creating an anti-Semitism, from which this country had been happily free, the blame would lie upon the shoulders of those uttering the charges. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

"We Zionists of America feel compelled to give public expression to our deep sorrow at groundless accusations that have been hurled against us by men of our faith whose qualifications and whose authority to pass judgment against us we utterly deny. We Jews, native-born and naturalized citizens of this country, are charged by other Jews with disloyalty to our country by reason of our efforts to create a legally assured home for the Jewish people in Palestine. We denounce these accusations as fundamentally un-American in theory and false in practise.

"We have shown by our actions in the past how sacredly we regard the rights and duties of American citizenship. We are therefore outraged to hear Jew repeat against Jew the pernicious calumnies resorted to by all Jew-baiters for almost two thousand years.

"We feel that our brethren who have made these charges against us have not carefully considered their words.

"Be it, therefore, resolved at this meeting of Zionists, held at Cooper Union, New York, September 14, 1907, to admonish our brethren to desist from a course which can but increase the heavy burden now borne by the Jews of the world, and which, if persisted in, will lead to the introduction of anti-Semitism into this free country."

CHRISTIANS AND SPIRITISM

WHEN one surveys all the harm that has been done by the faith in supersensible beings, he could almost be willing to relinquish everything of such a description. So speaks a writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), after surveying the reports in the secular press of spiritistic interference in mundane affairs beginning with the case of "Little Bright Eyes," who directed an otherwise sane Brooklyn gentleman "to do things more or less extraordinary," and surveying the alleged causes of anticlerical riots in Italy, closing with the report "that the better elements of the royal family have been of late keeping away from Czar Nicholas largely because the lofty ruler of all the Russias is surrounded by monks and holy magicians, and cares only for spiritualists and similar charlatans." The writer goes on to express his gratitude that we have got rid of our belief in Santa Claus, in witches and fairies, and adds:

"Some scientists tell us we can not so easily get rid of spiritualistic phenomena. Even Prof. William James concedes that there may be an inexplicable residuum in them. The Society for Psychical Research is sure there is. But how much better off, for all practical purposes, we are without any such belief! So much of what it is based on is proved fraud we had best let it all go. When a man lives a full, healthy life, with plenty of time outdoors and a steady business that keeps him interested, he commonly finds no uncanny mysteries in his life. If he is the victim of hallucinations he had best go to the doctor.

"But in treating of this we Christians should face one problem frankly. When the woman who founded the 'Holy Rollers' declares that she sees angels, we believe that either she can not be well balanced or she is a fraud. When we read of the ecstatic visions of Saint Theresa or Saint Francis, we take into account their prolonged fasts and vigils, and conclude that if they had been well-fed and had sufficient sleep they would not have seen such sights. Many people do not believe that the devils of the New Testament were literal devils. They accept them as figures of speech, because we do not find such devils now. The same reasoning, we must confess, might be applied to angels. But certainly there are messengers of God, and an angel might equally well be translated messenger. In that sense all the daily happenings of life are really angels; they are the divine messengers showing us the ways and will of God."

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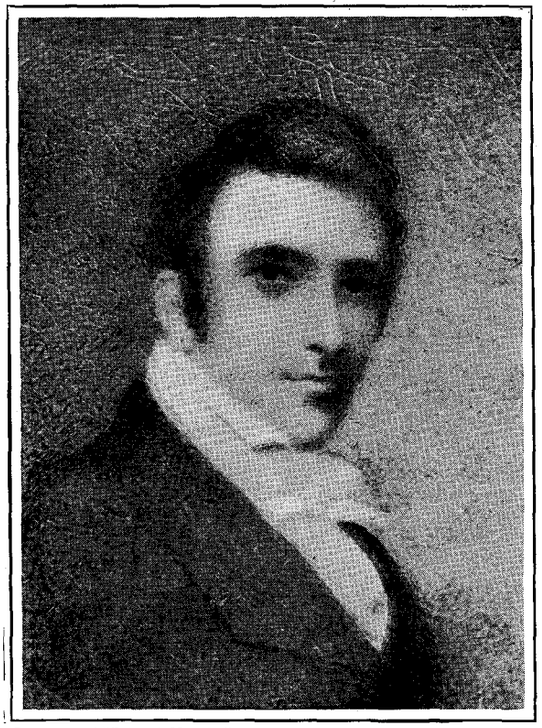
LETTERS AND ART

A FORGOTTEN AMERICAN PAINTER

THE man who has left us one of the few portraits of Shelley ought, it would seem, to be remembered for that reason, if for none other, yet this American artist, William Edward West, was himself so "careless of fame" as to sign none of his canvases. So we are told in *Putnam's Monthly* (September) by N. P. Dun, who takes pains to revive this forgotten figure. The friend of Washington Irving, this artist was, like his literary fellow countryman, long an absentee from his native land. Early in his career abroad, whither he went to improve his "drawing," tho he had already "set up" as a portrait-painter at home, he met in Italy the charmed circle of Byron, Shelley, and their friends. In Leghorn he painted the portraits of Byron and of the Countess Guiccioli, the former at the request of G. H. Bruen, who wanted it for the Academy of Fine Arts in New York. Says the writer in *Putnam's:*

"West, in a letter to his father, written after his return to Florence in July, describes the pleasant experiences connected with this episode in his life. He remained in Leghorn and drove daily to the villa. Byron in his 'sky-blue bombazine or camlet frock-coat' and the Countess Guiccioli, with 'her romantic appearance' and 'hair of deep auburn color flowing upon her shoulders in the thickest profusion of ringlets' move easily through this letter; and his pleasure in painting them as they sat to him alternately is shown in every line. Byron, writing to him in the following September, asks what he owes for the portrait of the Countess, but it appears that West kept the picture, which is said to be now owned in England. Diligent search has failed to locate it, but a copy in pastel is owned by Sir J. G. Tollemache



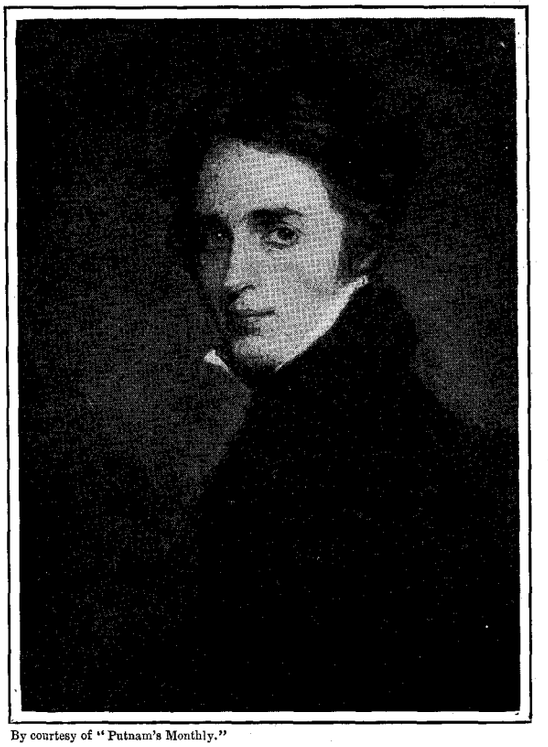
By courtesy of "Putnam's Monthly."

WILLIAM EDWARD WEST,

A forgotten American painter who left notable portraits of Byron, Shelley, Washington Irving, and others, yet never signed a canvas.

Sinclair. During these weeks of intercourse with the villa, Shelley was sometimes a visitor there, and the pencil sketch made of him at their first meeting remained a valued possession of the artist's till the last.

"The pleasant days among the hills were rudely ended. The Gambas were ordered to leave Tuscany at once, and Byron accompanied them back to Pisa just as Leigh Hunt arrived to take up his quarters on the ground floor of Byron's palace there. West remained at Pisa for some days as Byron's guest. Shelley had come from Lerici to help establish the Hunts in their new abode, and so we find him and the artist again together, this time under the historic roof of Michelangelo's Casa Lanfranchi. The Kentucky



By courtesy of "Putnam's Monthly."

WEST'S PORTRAIT OF SHELLEY,

Executed a few days before the death of the poet.

youth had indeed traveled far! West, not finding the time auspicious for improving Byron's or the Guiccioli's portrait, left suddenly for Florence; but we must believe that he carried with him strong impressions of the group of men and women among whom he had so lately moved, and no better proof of this is needed than his matchless portrait of Shelley, probably completed immediately on his return. In a few days Shelley was dead. The chapter was closed. Tuckerman tells us that in speaking of the poet long afterward he was still strongly under the spell of his wonderful personality.

"The Byron portrait Mr. West copied many times, sometimes well—but in later days rather weakly. Several replicas in this country are interesting. One well known in England was owned by Percy Kent, Esq., but is now the property of Lord Glenesk. It is probably the original. One was painted for Van Buren, who died before it was finished. West retained the picture; at his death it passed to his niece, who recently sold it in Philadelphia. It is now owned by Mrs. Joseph Drexel and is preserved in her collection at Pen Ryn. His own Byron, the one he always kept and repeatedly copied, was sold at auction after his death and cannot now be traced."

From Italy, West went to Paris, and from thence to London, where he settled and became known to the most interesting people there. In 1827 he began to paint the portrait of the author of "The Landing of the Pilgrims." "A friendship sprang up between him and Mrs. Hemans, which was doubtless the strongest tie he formed," the writer observes. Samuel Rogers and Joseph Bonaparte were friends of his prosperous London days. In 1838 he returned to America, and two years later settled in New York, where "he lived quietly, mingling little with the younger artists, known and valued by a few friends and dwelling much in

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the past." He and Irving were much together. His latter days are described in these words:

"Increasing illness in 1855 caused Mr. West to seek out his own people with a desire to see again the family circle from which he had been so long absent. His father had died in 1827, his sisters had married and removed to Tennessee, so it was to Nashville that he turned his steps. There in his sister's household he spent his last years. He was soon at work in his indefatigable fashion, and is still remembered as he daily walked to his studio, which soon became a popular place. The alert little old gentleman, quiet, well-bred, and full of anecdote, was kept busy with portrait-painting till within a few days of his death, which occurred on November 2, 1857."

"COMFORT" IN BOOKS

TO assume that in our latter-day life of distractions one can read only things that can be finished at a single sitting is surely a mistake, declares a writer in *The Outlook* (New York, September 21), who thus strikes one of the defects of our modern attitude toward books. The point is enforced by a suppositious old-time reader named Jonathan, who calls Thackeray's "Virginians," "a comfortable sort of book," chiefly "because it's so good and long." This leisurely reader is made to remark:

"You get to know all the people, you get used to their ways, and when they turn up again, after a lot of chapters, you don't have to find out who they are—you just feel comfortably acquainted."

Replying in her own person, though of course in the representative capacity she assumes for herself to teach us something about our follies, the author of the essay, Elizabeth Woodbridge, takes up the cue:

"I sighed. I had just finished a magazine story—condensed, vivid, crushing a whole life-tragedy into seven pages and a half. In that space I had been made acquainted with sixteen different characters, seven principal ones and the rest subordinate, but all clearly drawn. I had found it interesting, stimulating; as a *tour de force* it was noteworthy even among the crowd of short stories—all condensed, all vivid, all interesting—that had appeared that month. But—comfortable? No. And I felt envious of Jonathan. He had been reading 'The Virginians' all winter. His bookmark is at page 597, and there are 803 pages in all, so he has a great deal of comfort left.

"Perhaps comfort is not quite all that one should expect from one's reading. Certainly it is the last thing one gets from the perusal of our current literature, and any one who reads nothing else is missing something which, whether he realizes it or not, he ought for his soul's sake to have—something which Jonathan roughly indicated when he called it 'comfort.' The ordinary reader devours short stories by the dozen, by the score—short short-stories, long short-stories, even short-stories laboriously expanded to a volume, but still short-stories. He glances less frequently at verses, chiefly quatrains, at columns of jokes, at popularized bits of history and science, at bits of anecdotal biography, and nowhere in all this medley does he come in contact with what is large and leisurely. Current literature is like a garden I once saw. Its proud owner led me through a maze of smooth-trodden paths, and pointed out a vast number of horticultural achievements. There were sixty-seven varieties of dahlias, there were more than a hundred kinds of roses, there were untold wonders which at last my weary brain refused to record. Finally I escaped, exhausted, and sought refuge on a hillside I knew, from which I could look across the billowing green of a great rye-field, and there, given up to the beauty of its manifold simplicity, I invited my soul.

"It is even so with our reading. When I go into one of our public reading-rooms, and survey the serried ranks of magazines and the long shelves full of 'Recent fiction, not to be taken out for more than five days,'—nay, even when I look at the library tables of some of my friends—my brain grows sick and I long for my rye-field."

GRAFT AND ART

DECEPTION, disappointment, ill-health, almost beggary, are the pathetic counterparts of the story of graft told in connection with the building of the Pennsylvania State Capitol. The sufferer, in this case at the hands of Architect Joseph M. Huston, now the object of criminal proceedings, is George Gray Barnard, the sculptor, whose work was to decorate the Harrisburg building. Mr. Barnard, in laying his story before the Investigation Commission, told how Mr. Huston had at first promised him $700,000 for the work he was to furnish, but how this sum was finally reduced to $100,000. Mr. Barnard went to France, established himself at Moret, and the work was started under the agreement that he should receive $10,000 a month; but according to the account given by *The American Architect and Building News* (New York), payments began to be withheld, "so that the sculptor was without funds, in debt for the building of his studios, and with his workmen clamoring for pay." Immediately following this disorganization of work and payments, came an episode of contracts, made and broken, for a work of Barnard's called "The Prodigal Son." The business methods employed by Huston may be deduced from the following story:

"Huston visited Barnard in February of 1903, and then, according to the sculptor, contracted to buy 'The Prodigal Son' for $25,000.

"Of the subsequent visit of the Rev. S. C. Huston, the architect's brother, Mr. Barnard said:

"'He came over in August. He said, "You didn't take it seriously about that 'Prodigal Son'?" I said, "Yes; go look at it," and he did. "Good heavens! Barnard," he said, "this will never do in the world! My brother is an enthusiast about your work; he just said it enthusiastically; he never intended you should go ahead and do this for $25,000."'"

The effect of these irregular dealings upon the sculptor is given in his words:

"I set to work again, but, not having any money and being frightfully upset by what had passed—by the strain on me in every

WAITING.
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Press*.

way—I felt things were going slowly, and I could not go on—my brain would not go on—I was done for. So I closed up my studios and went to Switzerland, where my wife was. I was entirely broken down and had to stay in bed there for two weeks. While in bed there I got a letter from Mr. Huston, in which he

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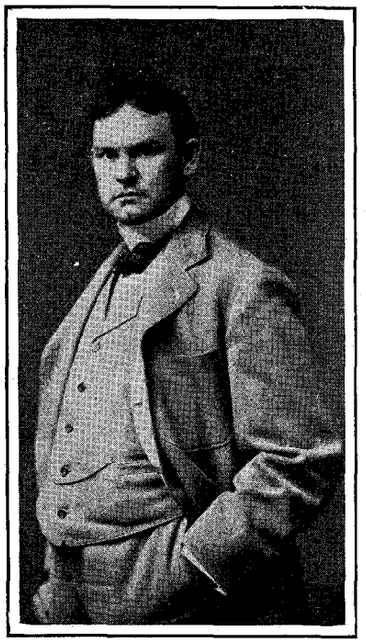
said: 'I forbid you, as official architect, to make any movement toward carrying out the plaster casts in marble until I see all of the plaster casts up in their places, completed—all the plaster casts of the groups and bas-reliefs up in their places, completed.'

"I said to my wife: 'I haven't had any money for six weeks. They haven't written to me; his brother has come over to tell me this, so there wouldn't be anything on paper; rather than write or cable, he has come across the ocean. And now I have had no money for six weeks, and I know the whole business now. I have done these figures; they are the nude form. They are covered in one way, so that there will be nothing shocking about it; but they are the human form. But he has gone back, and I have sent over a whole lot of photographs, and he has told me the politicians do not care about sculpture, and that it would hurt their morals if they saw a nude leg of a man, perhaps. And now they are going to close me off, and all this effort of mine is going to ruin.'

"I thought perhaps the politicians would say, when they saw the statues, that they were not what they wanted; they wanted some workmen with spades, and so on. So I cabled and said: 'Answer me if you care anything about my life and about this work, and answer me, is it because the statues are nude, or what is the matter that you do not send money and have ordered me not to go on?' He never answered. I wrote him letter after letter when I was in my bed sick there; I wrote him every three days; I could not help it. I went on another month. I stayed there August and through the month of September, and I did not get an answer. I went then to Moret, my wife with me, and we were all pretty well done up—and there was no letter from Huston. I sat down and cabled him again. I don't know how much I spent in cables, but it never did any good."



JOSEPH M. HUSTON,

"The scandal has left its mark upon him," say the press reports, and when arrested September 18 "he looked almost a mental wreck."

This thing went on, the sculptor recites, until the first of December, when money came, but was immediately exhausted in paying the assistants. The sculptor continues his story:

"Then the month of December passed and the first of January came, and no money; and I had to turn my studios, that cost me $6,000, over for the rent, because the last hour of the year I had nothing to pay my rent with and they gave me notice to quit the house, and I could not do it, and I had to give them these studios. They went for $100. I had to give them the $6,000 for $100 to pay my rent."

Following is another episode—a visit to Europe of a "committee of five or six gentlemen" who sought out the sculptor and tried to make amends for the past. Huston, when accused, transferred the blame for the agony Mr. Barnard had suffered to "the office-boy," to whom, he asserted, had been entrusted the writing of a letter which caused the sculptor to pause in his work and ruin himself on account of obligations already assumed. There followed, we observe from the story, a dinner in Paris in which Mr. Barnard was toasted; and Architect Huston said: "Gentlemen, it is just five minutes of 12, and I want to say that if I could sign my name to any one of those statues down in that old grange in Moret I would give my life up to-night." The story, as presented in *The American Architect* goes on:

"Then came perhaps the most pathetic part of the story told by the sculptor who was duped by Huston. For fourteen months, he said, from late in 1905, he was without money because Huston held up payments. For three months his workmen had served without a penny's pay, feeling that the American Government was in some way behind the work. For five months longer they worked, then, in July of 1906, the sculptor being reduced almost

From "Harper's Weekly." Copyrighted by Harper & Bros.

GEORGE GRAY BARNARD,

Chosen to furnish sculptures for the Capitol at Harrisburg, but deceived and reduced almost to beggary by his treatment at the hands of the "grafters."

to starvation, Barnard went to the south of France and gathered curios, which he sold to dealers to get money to pay his men. In this way he raised $20,000. Continuing, he told the committee:

"'Just before the dedication of the Capitol I learned that there had been trouble with some chandeliers, and then so much money for a model of a chandelier that I would have done for a hundred dollars. The thing went on until last May, or a month or so ago, and I commenced to realize more and more why Mr. Huston had stopt my money.

"'Here had been fourteen months that I was without money, and twelve months of those I spent in the southern part of France collecting antiques in order to make a living. I have been in almost every village and almost every yard in France collecting fragments of broken cathedrals and taking them to Jew merchants in Paris and selling them for what I could get. I made enough money out of that so that I was able to send my wife and children over and come over myself, and also to settle up all I owed.

"'Every man I owed was paid. They said they would have waited until the end, and Mr. Bailey had been asking me to come over and we could fix it; but I could not fix it, and I could not leave all those men. I had six studios full of things; but I settled all up, and here I am, and there is your story.'"

Worst of all, in the sculptor's estimation, *The American Architect* continues, "was what he had to give up in France that he might devote the rest of his life to work for his country." We read:

"After his first group was completed, artists and critics were invited to his studio, and they were amazed at the beauty of what he had to show. The French Government at once offered to buy seven figures for the Luxembourg galleries.

"'I was offered everything to stay in France,' the sculptor said

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in concluding his tragic recital. 'I was offered the cross of the Legion of Honor and a magnificent studio, with a garden and orchard attached, if I would only stay. But I declined all these honors, saying, "I have learned my art, and now I am going back to work in and for my own country."'"

WHERE THE ILLUSTRATOR MIGHT SPARE US

THERE are many readers with enough imagination of their own to supply pictures to the mind's eye more satisfying than the "illustrations" that adorn the pages of the average novel. Most readers, however, may prefer to have the picturing done for them, however crudely, and the prevalence of illustration, at any rate, might easily lead one to think that the pictorial element of the printed page is sometimes the main thing desired. Perhaps it is with a spirit of protest that *The Saturday Review* (London) points out that "illustration has been lavished on two branches of literature that need it least—poetry and novels." Yet it ironically accepts the conditions presented by the times, affecting to "neglect" the "very superior beings who do not care for books with pictures," and reflecting that "while human nature remains as it is, it will retain a good deal of the baby." But concerning those two branches already mentioned—poetry and novels—where we might in most cases be spared the intrusion of a second hand, often a careless and unsympathetic one, we read these words:

"Poetry and novels, ... if of any intrinsic worth, will produce a mental impression which no graver will approach. To a mind of any imagination a picture, however well executed, of Shelley's skylark or Wordsworth's daffodils is an offense. Yet these are objects possible to the artist. When, more ambitious, he seeks to 'adorn with cuts' 'Paradise Lost,' as Gustav Doré did, he becomes a blasphemer. The Flaxman outlines to Homer (or Pope) may be an exception; but most men, we think, prefer to be without them. In novels, again, what artist has ever been able to embody, so as to be satisfactory to admirers, the creatures of the story-teller? If it can be done, it must be only where the story is very light comedy, not to say farce. It is rumored that the masses think of *Pickwick* and *Micawber* as they were imaged by Seymour and Browne. There is no accounting for the taste of the masses.

"Now and then a writer can draw, and if he illustrate his own books one would hope for a happy result. But does he get it? Rarely, if ever. Thackeray succeeded pretty well in grotesque, but his scratches are too amateurish for the more serious books. He wrote much better than he drew. Against Du Maurier no such accusation can hold, and he is probably the most successful author-artist on record. But, alas!—in spite of *Trilby* 'booms,' in spite of the fact that parts of his books have charm—he drew so much better than he wrote.

"When another hand is employed to illustrate, the unhappy author is brought face to face with what we can only call the 'pure cussedness' of illustrators. They will not draw what is set down for them. As an instance, the frontispiece of 'Can You Forgive Her?' [Trollope's] represents 'The Balcony at Basel' occupied by the heroine and *George Vavasor* 'the wild man.' Basel and the balcony are all right. The heroine, for those who can abide 'Phiz's' women, is not amiss, but *George* has a huge pair of mutton-chop whiskers. Now Trollope is not often at much pains to describe his characters' outward appearance, tho he generally gives the reader a very good idea of it, but it happens in this case that he has been very particular. *George*, in a combat as a boy with a burglar, had had one side of his face dreadfully scarred from his left eye to his lower jaw. 'People said of him that he was so proud of his wound that he would not grow a hair to cover it. The fact, however, was that no whisker could be made to come sufficiently forward to be of service, and therefore he wore none.' And therefore, we suppose, 'Phiz' gave him a pair.

"'Can You Forgive Her?' is a long book, and probably 'Phiz' was too busy to read novels. But what did Trollope say? Better, perhaps, not inquire."

The Saturday Review makes merrier over another misadventure of an illustrator in treating Gray's "Lines on a favorite cat drowned in a *tub* of goldfishes." The lofty vase, we are told, is shown as "a glass globe with a very narrow aperture at the top, through which the pensive one might possibly have squeezed (cats are wondrous compressible), but through which she could by no means have 'tumbled headlong in.'" Further:

"If she was a cat of firm resolve, bent on suicide, there might be water in the globe sufficient to drown her, but there is no room to admit of her 'eight times emerging from the flood.' The globe might hold the cat, or the flood, but not both. It may be said that this vignette was not done to order, but annexed to the purpose."

Poetry and novels are "strong enough to stand alone, and the illustrator is aggravating," the writer concludes, tho he throws in a mild plea for portraits, stating it this way:

"It is a weakness perhaps, but a very common one. It leads sometimes to disappointment. Fortunate possessors of the 1648 Herrick show the effigy of the poet to perfervid admirers of the 'Hesperides' with a rather malicious glee. A comfortable hook-nosed gentleman with a curly wig and mustache, looking like a successful company promoter, he is not at all what they expect. Which is foolish; for with poets no more than with birds, a sweet voice implies a splendid appearance."

TRANSPLANTED FRENCH STYLES

MUCH of the inspiration of modern English literature comes from France, asserts a writer in the London *Daily News*. An examination of the style of many of the foremost English writers will reveal a connecting link with a French source. But there is one remarkable style, the writer points out, which has never been naturalized in England—"the style which Prosper Merimée used in France and Anton Tchekhoff—if I may judge by translations—in Russia." This style, the writer thinks, may in time supersede the psychological and analytical methods of to-day. We read:

"The writer approaches his subject in a purely disinterested way; he tells his tales of tragedy or passion as if they were not of the least concern to him, the mere narrator or spectator. The poignancy of the story gains its utmost effect from the coldness of the writer, from the fact that his own passion was entirely concealed.

"I have heard people express surprize that Merimée should reveal so passionate a mood in his 'Letters to an Unknown.' But surely the truth is that he was only unloosing his real nature. And that is why the external coldness which he assumed for the purposes of his art makes his stories so superbly effective.

"One of the few people who might have adapted this style to the English language was Edgar Allan Poe. All his stories, tho not his poems, were written with an air of detachment. But he seldom came to grips with really human affairs; the fanciful, the ingenious, and the supernatural held his attention, so that he never achieved what his temperament otherwise fitted him to achieve. The only instances I can think of where this method is used in English occur in Browning, as, for instance, in the story of Lazarus told by the physician writing to his master. The physician cares nothing about Jesus of Narazeth; it does not behoove him, a man of science, to dabble in Jewish superstitions; so he tells the story, coldly, for what it is worth.

"Perhaps we do not realize often enough how big a debt the English writers of this and the last generation owe to France. It was Sainte-Beuve who initiated the school of criticism which Matthew Arnold made familiar to Englishmen. Walter Pater owed much of his style to a study of Flaubert and other Frenchmen. Zola created the realistic novel which has become so fashionable among us. George Moore and his school must have closely followed the work of Pierre Loti, tho they have superimposed much that is alien to the spirit of that delicate artist. Stevenson always frankly acknowledged his debt to nineteenth-century French literature, from Dumas onward. And Lafcadio Hearn made it a deliberate aim 'to realize a Latin style in English.'"

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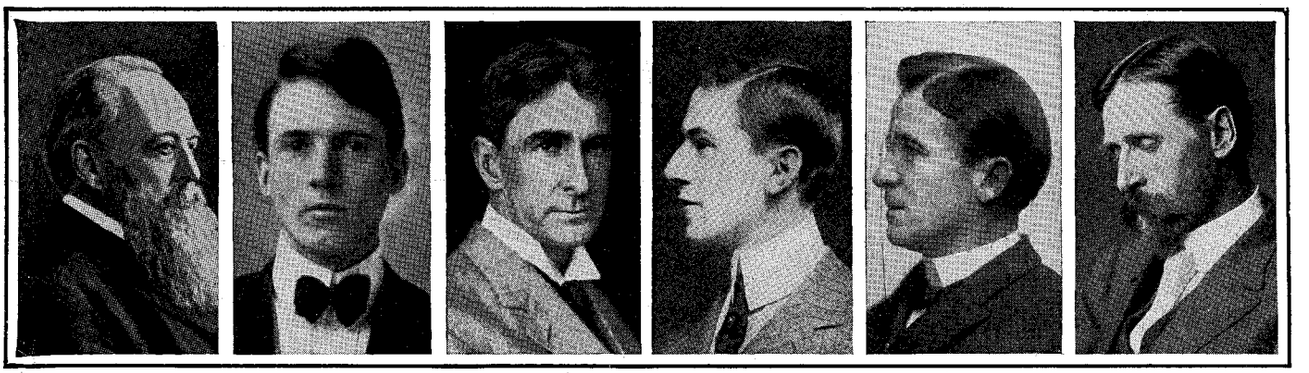

LORD ACTON. HEREWARD CARRINGTON. THOMAS DIXON. JUSTUS MILES FORMAN. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON. FRANCIS LYNDE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Acton, Lord [planned by]; **Ward,** A. W.; **Prothero,** G. W.; **Leathes,** Stanley [Editors]. The Cambridge Modern History. Volume X. The Restoration. 8vo, pp. xxv–936. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

Alvord, Clarence Walworth [Editor] with introduction and notes by. Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library. Volume II. Virginia Series, vol. I. Cahokia Records 1778–1790. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. clvi–663. Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Library.

Bagot, Richard. Temptation. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Bridge, Norman, M.D. House Health, and Other Papers. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

Bronson, Walter C., Selected and Edited with Illustrative and Explanatory Notes and Biographies by. English Poems. 12mo, pp. xv–619. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

Brown, Catherine Holland. Dawn. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 53. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Burrell, David James. Wayfarers of the Bible. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Canfield, William M. The Spotter. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50 net.

Carrington, Hereward. The Physical Phenomena of Spiritualism. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii–426. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $2 net.

Cooper, Lane [arranged and adapted by]. Theories of Style. With Especial Reference to Prose Composition, Essays, Excerpts, and Translations. 12mo, pp. xxiii–460. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.10 net.

De Morgan, John. In Lighter Vein. A Collection of Anecdotes, Witty Sayings, Bon Mots, Bright Repartees, Eccentricities, and Reminiscences of Well-Known Men and Women Who Are or Have Been Prominent in the Public Eye. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

Dixon, Thomas, Jr. The Traitor: a Story of the Fall of the Invisible Empire. Illustrated in color by C. D. Williams. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

With this story, the author assures the reader, "The Trilogy of Reconstruction" is brought to a close. Like its predecessors in this series, "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman," "The Traitor" deals with the negro problem and defends the existence of the Ku Klux Klan during the Reconstruction period in the South. Aside from this clearly defined purpose, the story follows the usual lines of the melodramatic novel and is filled with impossible characters who are tormented with impossible passions and who do impossible things. The hero, *John Graham*, is a young lawyer who possesses all the manly virtues and who is, besides, the Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire. His rival, *Steve Hoyle*, the villain of the story, is a member of the same secret organization; and when the latter is dissolved by the Grand Dragon he forms a new Klan of his own. Both men, of course, love the same woman, *Stella*, the daughter of the Judge, who is *Graham's* bitter enemy. On the invitation of this strange heroine, *Stella*, the new Klan visits her house one evening, and before the festivities on that occasion are concluded her father, the Judge, is found murdered in his chair.

For some reason *Stella* is convinced that *Graham* is guilty of the crime, and she thereupon dedicates herself to the task of getting him completely in her power, in order that she may procure from his own lips the evidence that will convict him. As she is a woman of amazing beauty and charm—"the very air about her seemed charged with the intensity of her personality; she radiated it in every direction"—she experiences no difficulty in carrying out her design. Of course, *John* is not the murderer; there is never any doubt in the reader's mind as to that. He is bound, however, to suffer the usual penalty for being a hero in melodrama, and is accordingly handed over to the authorities, to stand trial for his life, through the wiles of the Delilah who has had him in her toils.

Just as the trap is sprung, *Stella* unfortunately discovers that she is in love with the man whose life she has endangered, and at the same time she is thoroughly convinced that he is innocent of the murder of her father. All kinds of indignities and sufferings are heaped upon the unfortunate *John* in prison; but, in spite of every inducement, he refuses to divulge the names of his comrades in the Secret Empire. *Steve Hoyle*, however, is not so loyal to the oaths of the Klan, and, by revealing all that the Government wishes to know, becomes the Traitor of the story. Through this act of treachery the Ku Klux Klan comes to an end and a reign of law and order is restored to the community. At the trial it is discovered that *John* was not the murderer of the Judge, a carpet-bagger by the name of *Larkin* having committed the crime, and after a brief term of imprisonment for his connection with the Ku Klux Klan the hero regains his liberty, and with it the hand of the heroine.

There are not lacking some dramatic scenes in the course of the story, but as a defense of government by means of the Invisible Empire the author manifestly defeats his own purpose.

Dudley, Albertus T. The Great Year. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–302. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25 net.

Fogazzaro, Antonio. The Woman. 12mo, pp. vii–501. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Forman, Justus Miles. A Stumbling Block. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Mr. Forman's practise in writing novels is shown in his easy management of technical construction. His ideas have become mature; and his way of expressing them remains quite the most curious that is seen in any fictionist addressing the American reader. In the present instance he is concerned with the making or marring of a young man, by marriage, the lottery in which, as has been said, most people draw blanks. The young man is *David Rivers*, who grows up in a quaint little town of New York State, and develops a talent for writing stories. Beside him flowers *Rosemary Crewe*, the perfection of femininity in loveliness, bodily and spiritual. His guardian, a graceful gentleman of the old school, who takes more brandy than he should one day in each week, sees that *David* and *Rosemary* must naturally drift into the port of matrimony. Therefore he sends *David* off to see the world, so that he may not be impeded in his career. The guardian loves *David* as a son, and with as much misunderstanding as even his father could have shown. The guardian has loved David's mother in his youth, and worships her portrait now. He grovels in brandy once a week, and always makes phrases, courtesies, and postures, as gentlemen of the old school are said invariably to do. Beyond doubt, *Robert Henley*, the guardian, felt himself a gentleman. The proprietor of the hotel where he bought his brandy, and his negro servant, must have thought him such. In fact, he could not have been other than a bore and maudlin sentimentalist.

David achieves prompt success as a writer. He also finds his way into society in New York, where he meets the stumbling-block, *Violet Winter*. Miss *Winter* is supercivilized; what is more, she is neurotic. She craves the full, active life of the healthy, normal woman, but lacks the necessary constitution. She craves *David*, too, and she marries him. But after she has brought him to the point of proposing marriage, and he has proposed, she determines adroitly that they must not marry. She will not hold him to the engagement. She will not be a stumbling-block in his path. Nothing she could have done would have bound the contract more surely.

It is difficult not to believe that *Violet* chose the worst of cures in her debilitated condition. Almost any other course, even heavy washing, with the best of washing-powders, would have been preferable. How *David* ever got through the honeymoon is inexplicable; but the reaction told. He was stricken with typhoid, and when convalescent deep mental depression ensued. The physician ordered that his wife

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take him back to his old home, where again he meets *Rosemary Crewe*, unremembered, yet not forgotten. Then follows the last and most essential portion of the story.

Page after page is written glibly, and shot with color tints, which, tho occasionally hectic, are in the main pleasing. *David* is a credible hero, and a decent author. He is an honest magazinist, with none of the silly inflation in his work that his admirers display. *Rosemary* is a dream heroine, faultless in all points. If only Mr. Forman applied the taste that chose her to his manner of writing, he would have written naturally, not corruptly, in a London *patois*, which is neither the King's English nor that of William Dean Howells.

Genung, John Franklin. The Idylls and the Ages. A Valuation of Tennyson's Idylls of the King. (Elucidated in part by comparisons between Tennyson and Browning.) 12mo, pp. vii–80. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Good Stories from the Ladies' Home Journal. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 128. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co. 50 cents.

Goodell, Charles L., D.D. Pastoral and Personal Evangelism. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Huckel, Elizabeth J. Songs of Motherhood. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 111. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Ibsen, Henrik. With Introduction by William Archer. Emperor and Galilean. 12mo, pp. xxxv–480. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Jefferson, Charles Edward. The New Crusade; Occasional Sermons and Addresses. The Old Year and the New. Each 12mo, pp. 290 and 60. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 and 75 cents net.

Johnson, George Ellsworth. Education by Plays and Games. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 234. New York: Ginn & Co.

Jones, Henry Arthur, and **Herman,** Henry. The Silver King: A Drama in Five Acts. 8mo, pp. 169. New York: Samuel French. 50 cents.

Jones, Henry Arthur. Joseph Entangled: A Comedy in Three Acts, and The Dancing Girl: A Drama in Four Acts. Each 8mo, pp. 141 and 119. New York: Samuel French. 50 cents each.

Kobbé, Gustav. Signora. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration and First and Second Inaugural Addresses. 12mo, pp. 46. New York: Duffield & Co. 60 cents net.

Loomis, Charles Battell. Araminta and the Automobile. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 93. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Lynde, Francis. Empire Builders. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 377. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Matthews, Brander. Inquiries and Opinions. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Ristori, Adelaide. Memoirs and Artistic Studies rendered into English by G. Mantellini, with Biographical Appendix by L. D. Ventura. Illustrated from Photographs and Engravings. 8vo, pp. xvi–263. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

The Memoirs of Madame Ristori, Italy's greatest actress, as she is generally acclaimed, covering a period of eighty-four years, form an exceptionally interesting contribution to dramatic history on account of the light which they throw upon an important transition period in the annals of the stage. Written in the twilight of a long career filled with histrionic triumphs, the reader of these delightfully reminiscent pages passes from the cold classicism of the faultless Rachel, the last and most famous exponent of the idealistic school of acting, to the realism of Duse and Bernhardt. In this modern evolution of dramatic art Ristori was the acknowledged leader, and in the grace and power of her impersonations combined the simple fervor of the older school with the more complex portrayal of human passions characteristic of that essentially modern era of the stage to which she justly stands in the relation of a creator.

Besides the biographical matter furnished by Signor Ventura, the present book of Memoirs consists of two parts: in the first, Madame Ristori gives her reminiscences of her stage career, commencing with her first appearance before the footlights at the age of two months, and extending over sixty-three years to her farewell performance, which was given twenty-two years ago at the New York Academy of Music in a memorable production of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," Edwin Booth taking the title-rôle on that occasion. The second part of her Memoirs is devoted to an analysis of six of the principal parts in her répertoire: Schiller's *Mary Stuart*, Giacometti's *Queen Elizabeth*, Shakespeare's *Lady Macbeth*, Legouve's *Medea*, Alfieri's *Myrrha*, and Racine's *Phaedra*.

Altho the great bulk of her reminiscences have to do with her stage experiences, Madame Ristori's early marriage to the Marquis Giuliano del Grillo (her real name was "the Marchesa Capranica del Grillo") enabled her to intersperse the many memorable incidents of her professional career with interesting allusions to the Italian nobility of which her husband was a member. Ristori's parents were strolling players, and her union with a personage of such high social prestige as that enjoyed by the Marquis del Grillo was not accomplished without a series of romantic adventures, the recital of which in a preface by Mantellini forms an interesting part of the present volume. One gathers from the Memoirs that this marriage threatened for a time to bring Ristori's stage career to an abrupt termination. During the first year of her married life she was separated from her husband owing to the hostility of his parents, and when the two lovers were finally allowed to live together and the young wife experienced "the sublime good fortune to become the mother of four children," her enthusiastic devotion to her art waned to such a degree that she retired from the stage. The retirement, however, was not of long duration. In Ristori, altho the instincts of the wife and the mother were highly developed and remained with her to the day of her death, the love for her art was temperamental and refused to be robbed of the opportunity for its expression by the strongest inducements of an altogether happy domestic environment. "I adored my art," she writes; and it was because of this adoration, and not from any need of the emoluments arising from the exercise of her profession, that she, happy wife and mother tho she was, returned to the stage.

The Italy of those days, owing to the rigorous censorship of the drama maintained by the Austrian and pontifical governments, was anything but favorable to the career of a genuine artist. Ristori gives a number of specimens of official interference in theatrical performances which are amusing enough to read to-day, but which must have weighed heavily on an actress consumed with her passionate love of art for art's sake. For instance, she tells us, the censor erased this whole sentence from "Macbeth"—"Here I have a pilot's thumb wrecked as homeward he did come"—because it was feared that the audience might see in it an allusion to the boat of St. Peter, which, owing to the wickedness of the times, was in danger of shipwreck!

The rivalry existing between Ristori and Rachel, and the complete triumph of the Italian actress over the great French Queen of Tragedy, have of course been often told. It is interesting, however, to find here for the first time Ristori's enthusiastic estimate of the art of the woman from whom she won her fairest laurels. In comparing her rival with herself, Ristori contrasts the new and the old schools of acting. "Rachel," she writes, "could inflame an audience with her outbursts, tho academic, so beautiful was her diction, so stately her acting. In the most passionate situations, her expressions, her poses, everything was regulated by the rules of the traditional French school. In the Italian school, we maintain that one of the principal objects in reciting is to portray life and reality, what nature shows us."

Having achieved recognition as the first actress of her time through her triumph on the Parisian stage, Ristori set out on her travels, during which she made two professional tours of the United States. The greater part of her Memoirs are filled with the interesting and amusing experiences gathered in her journeyings from one city to another, oftentimes in the most out-of-the-way regions of the world, as well as with various kindly criticisms of her stage contemporaries. Her répertoire of plays which she took with her on her travels was extraordinary for its variety and abundance. Into the field of Shakespearian drama, however, Ristori made but one venture—*Lady Macbeth*, which became one of her favorite and best-known parts.

In giving her theory of this character, in the "critical studies" which form the second half of her Memoirs, Ristori makes the Scottish Queen a "colossal conception of perfidy, dissimulation, hypocrisy," in whom "there was no sweet affection," and who was from first to last "the satanic spirit of the body of *Macbeth*," whose character was far weaker and less criminal than her own. In this interpretation Ristori admits that she differs from some Shakespearian students, and she certainly does ignore many of the subtler finer passages of the play. The unique and interesting feature of her analysis of the part, however, lies not so much in her theory of the characterization as in the detailed description, scene by scene, of the varying intonations and gestures employed by her in its portrayal on the stage. The same descriptive method is adopted in the analysis of the five other dramatic figures which were favorites with Ristori in her stage career. This whole series of studies, indeed, in which the actress, practised in all the arts and technic of her profession, speaks, as well as the critical interpreter, forms a striking contribution to the literature of the drama, and must be of decided value as a handbook to those future queens of tragedy who would attempt these great rôles.

Altogether, in this volume of Memoirs Ristori has left a fitting and enduring memorial of an artistic career which won for herself and her beloved Italy, where this great and charming woman was revered as a national character until the day of her death last October, a meed of praise that has rarely fallen to the lot of an actress.

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CURRENT POETRY

The Old Dear Way.

BY KATHARINE TYNAN.

There's a road I will not take,
  Tho the lark's above it,
  The sweet dews love it:
Never again for Mary's sake.

There's a house I've loved and lost,
  From garden bowers,
  At the midnight hours,
It cries to me like a lonely ghost.

An old red house, so warm and kind,
  Yet I must shun it,
  Nor think upon it,
The thought of the stranger's in my mind.

Your garden's out in bloom and fruit;
  Empty and cold,
  Where we walked of old;
Never again shall I come to it.

There are thoughts I keep apart
  Of the darling faces,
  The empty places,
Locked forever within my heart.

—*From The Bibelot* (Portland).

To the Wind.

BY JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

I.

Wind, breathe thine art
Upon my heart;
Blow the wild sweet in!
Let my song begin.

Bring measures grave;
The hill pines wave;
Blow with thee along
All the valley song.

Hymn of the night,
Hymn of the light,
Rhythm of land and sea,
Breathe to the heart of me.

Swift wind of God,
Quickening the clod,
Give of the heavens strong
My heart a song!

II.

Wind in the late September bough,
  Rocking the empty nest,
Never before so sweet as now
  Your melody of rest.

Is it because so close they be,
  The loss, the bitter smart,—
The singing in the naked tree,
  The crying in the heart?

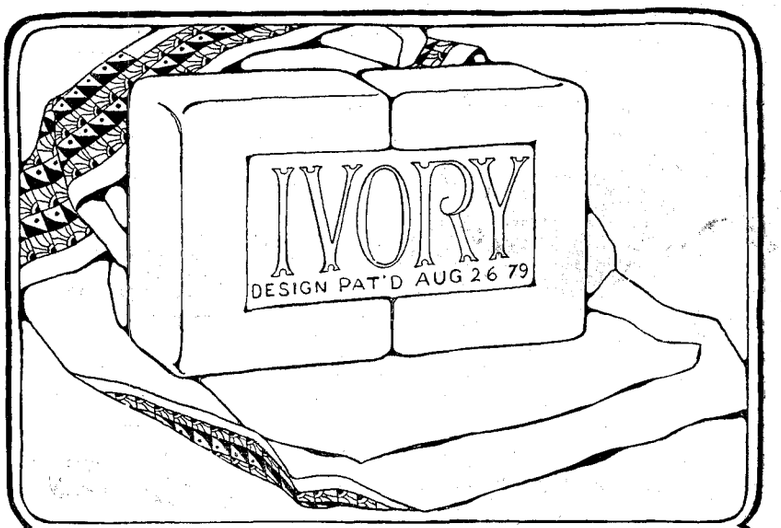
From The Atlantic Monthly.

ADVICE TO SMALL INVESTORS.

So many people are drawing their money out of the savings-banks and investing it in stocks and bonds in the hope of a higher rate of interest that a word of advice on the subject is timely and important. We find in the September *World's Work* a carefully considered article on this topic which is well worth quoting. The writer says:

Almost every mail brings to *The World's Work* letters from readers who have money in the savings-banks and want to know how to invest it so as to get better results than the banks can give them. The sums range from $500 to $5,000. Nine out of ten of the applicants have never been investors, they have been merely savers. Nine out of ten, too, want conservative investments. The other tenth wishes to get rich in a hurry, and wants the way pointed out.

To the latter class this magazine has no advice to give, except a word of caution. The others we can help add we try to help. The advice given



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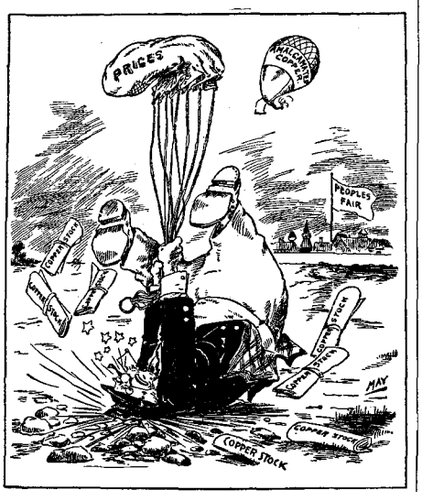
varies according to the amount of cash involved, the sex and condition of the applicant, and the necessity of getting high interest returns out of the investment.

To the man or woman who has saved $500 by dint of long self-sacrifice, the reply is almost invariable. It is to leave the money in the savings-bank, provided the bank is organized under strong protective laws. To the New York or Massachusetts saver this advice is always given. To the depositors in the so-called savings-banks in some other States we think it a kindness to suggest that they take the money out of the banks and put it into bonds of such a company as the Pennsylvania Railroad, or into strong municipal bonds. This article is not the proper place to discuss in full the laws of the various States.

Turning to the wider class of savers who are thinking of investment, the class that holds from $1,000 to $1,500 cash, earning from the savings-banks an



ANOTHER PARACHUTE THAT FAILED TO INFLATE.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

average of perhaps 3¾ per cent., the question becomes more difficult. This is the class of people that falls an easy prey to the promoter and the swindler. In reality, such an individual should either leave the money in bank, or else invest it only in a most conservative way; but it is astounding how large a percentage of such people will risk half or three-quarters of this fund in some mining stock, some great invention, or some iridescent dream of a promoter.

In answering such queries, this magazine allows itself some latitude. If the saver is a man on a good salary, pretty well established, and not likely to worry over things, it is possible to go so far as to advise the purchase of a few shares of a standard stock, either railroad or industrial. This has been the case in particular this last spring. A small amount of Union Pacific preferred or common, of Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, New York Central, or General Electric at the prices obtaining through the spring and early summer, has not seemed to us amiss for such an investor. The returns are large, and the ultimate values behind the stocks are plain enough for any man to see.

If the query comes from a woman teaching school, saving a pittance from stenography, or saving her pennies from a shop-girl's pay, the answer is very generally to keep the account in the savings-bank, unless the savings-bank is in a State where an investment would be safer, or at least as safe. In a case like this last, the advice often is to buy bonds.

The case of an investor with $1,000 who puts the money into Pennsylvania-Railroad bonds is then considered at some length as an example of a safe investment with a moderate return. Others, however, want a higher rate. As the writer puts it:

There are a few such savers of money who insist on getting a permanent investment to yield them seven

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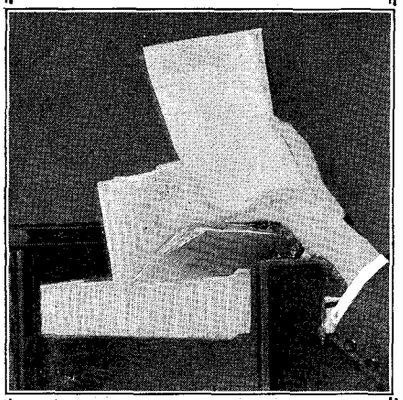

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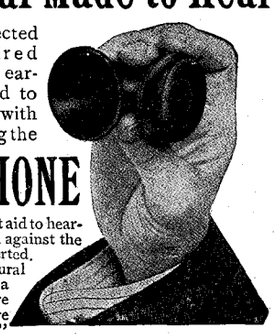

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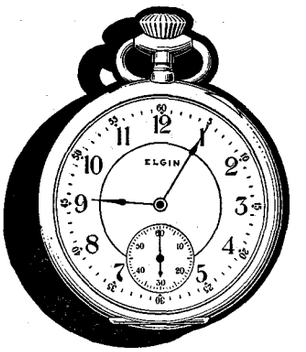

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WRITE TO-DAY FOR BOOKLET 9
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per cent., or some other high rate. It is wise to hesitate before encouraging any one to take money out of the bank to try and get a high return from it. It is possible to get seven per cent. with a great deal of safety, but usually one can not at the same time have the money in a form from which it may be recovered quickly, as it can from the bonds. There are a few preferred industrial stocks, small issues on great corporations that pay dividends on their common stocks and have done so for years, that are desirable—but they are few. We know of practically no bonds that yield so high a return into which small savings should be sunk.

Turning to the larger investor, we read:

The depositor who has from $2,000 to $5,000 in the banks is usually more confident in his search for investments than is the smaller investor. In most cases that have come to us, the depositor has made former investments. In giving advice to such depositors, it is not at all unusual this year to advise the purchase of a block of notes yielding over six per cent. if held to maturity. There is a great variety of these notes at the present time, and if the buyer goes to a solid banking-house he runs little risk of getting anything that will go wrong. No one can imagine a condition of affairs that will compel the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Louisville & Nashville, the North American Company, or the Atlantic Coast Line to fail to pay the interest and principal of their notes that fall due in the next few years. The main disadvantage of these notes is their short term, compelling another investment in three years or so. Of course, if they were not so short they would not give so much revenue. The savings-bank depositor may find it worth while to make the investment merely for the three years, figuring that the six per cent. is quite enough inducement. If at the end of the three years there is nothing else worth doing in the line of investment, he can put his money back into the bank and count himself a gainer by the additional interest.

Many are tempted by great "bargains" in stocks. On this point caution is strongly urged. Thus:

Very few industrial common stocks are advisable

KNOWS HOW

Doctor Had Been Over the Road.

When a doctor, who has been the victim of the coffee habit, cures himself by leaving off coffee, and taking Postum Food Coffee, he knows something about what he is advising in that line.

A good old doctor in Ohio, who had at one time been the victim of the coffee habit, advised a woman to leave off coffee and take on Postum.

She suffered from indigestion and a weak and irregular heart and general nervous condition. She thought that it would be difficult to stop coffee abruptly. She says: "I had considerable hesitancy about making the change, one reason being that a friend of mine tried Postum and did not like it. The doctor, however, gave explicit directions that Postum must be boiled long enough to bring out the flavour and food value.

"His suggestions were carried out and the delicious beverage fascinated me, so that I hastened to inform my friend who had rejected Postum. She is now using it regularly, after she found that it could be made to taste good.

"I observed a short time after starting Postum a decided change in my nervous system. I could sleep soundly, and my brain was more active. My complexion became clear and rosy, whereas it had been muddy and spotted before; in fact, all of the abnormal symptoms disappeared and I am now feeling perfectly well.

"Another friend was troubled in much the same manner as I, and she has recovered from her heart and stomach trouble by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

"I know of several others who have had much the same experience. It is only necessary that Postum be well boiled and it wins its own way." "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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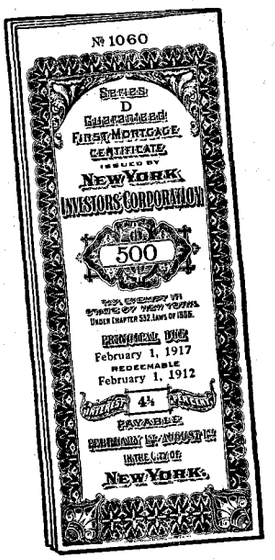

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No.	Amt.	Rate	Due	Value of Security
2286	$1250	5½%	Dec. 1, 1912	$3200
2285	300	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2000
2284	800	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2400
2282	600	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	1900
2281	500	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	3000
2280	300	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2300
2274	1250	5½%	Dec. 1, 1912	3500
2272	1000	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2900
2271	500	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	1700
2265	1000	5½%	Dec. 1, 1912	2500
2238	650	6%	Dec. 1, 1912	2500
2257	1000	5%	Dec. 1, 1912	2300
2222	2500	5½%	Nov. 1, 1912	6500
2212	2000	5%	Jan. 1, 1913	6000

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Five Per Cent. Interest is better than Three or Four Per Cent.

And when the five per cent. is coupled with the *absolute security* that this company gives—When your money draws interest for every day it is on deposit—When it can be withdrawn at any time without notice—There really isn't much more to be desired—

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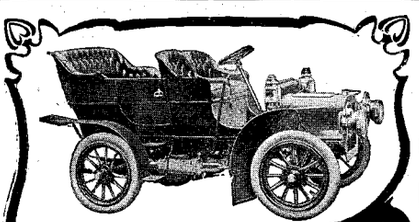

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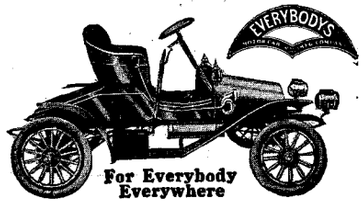

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for even the best-versed of these investors. Railroad stocks should be bought only with the nicest discrimination, and only at a time when the yield is very high and the dividends are secure, so far as well-versed men may judge. Mining stocks and new industrial promotions should be absolutely barred. Only in cases where high revenue seems necessary should even the better-class railroad stocks and industrials be considered. It should be understood that the real investor who desires only perfect safety and stability rather than a chance for large profits on his principal can not, even at this time when bonds are cheap, get much, if any, over five per cent. on his money.

The average reader may judge for himself in what class of investors he belongs. When he has done that, carefully weighing and considering his own finances, the responsibilities that rest upon him, the possible calls upon his capital that he will have to meet within the next few years, and his ability to meet them, then he is properly in a position to draw his money from the savings-bank and invest it. If he is at all uncertain on any of these points, he should not become an investor except in the most conservative way. For the savings-bank account is not merely a method of saving money; it is also an anchor to windward. So long as there is the slightest chance that it will be needed in that capacity it should not be depleted, even tho the interest return is low and the growth of the principal extremely slow.

PERSONAL

Rear-Admiral Walker.—The Boston *Herald* says of Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker, who died September 15 while visiting with friends in Maine, that "to him more than to any other man probably is due the present relative rank of our Navy as compared with what it was in the seventies." The achievement of his career selected by the Brooklyn *Eagle* as entitling him to lasting fame is the service he rendered in the preliminaries of constructing the Panama Canal. As head of three commissions he was responsible for a large part of the early work. Says *The Eagle:* "That the United States have been enabled to construct a waterway between the two great oceans is due more largely to John G. Walker than to any other man." Summarizing very briefly his life-work, the New York *Tribune* says:

The death of Rear-Admiral John Grimes Walker (retired) removes from the list of the Navy one of its most prominent and able officers. He rendered distinguished service in the Civil War; carried a high reputation, first as executive officer and later as chairman of the Lighthouse Board; had the exceptional experience of serving for eight years as chief of the Bureau of Navigation; was conspicuous for two years as acting rear-admiral in command of the "White Squadron"; performed valuable and delicate diplomatic work in South America and the Pacific; debarred by reason of retirement from taking an active part in the war with Spain, his advice was sought and followed by the Secretary of the Navy at that time, while his wide experience and special qualifications procured for him the appointment as president of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission in 1897, as president of the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1899, and as chairman of the first Panama Canal Commission in 1904.

More in detail this paper says of his work in the canal proceedings:

Almost immediately after his retirement came his appointment as president of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, which sailed for Central America on the gunboat *Newport* in December, 1897. The reports made by the Commission revealed an extraordinary amount of exploration and surveying done by the engineers under Rear-Admiral Walker's supervision; and the results of their investigations, coupled with that officer's intimate acquaintance with Central-American affairs and conditions, caused him to prefer that route.

When at the close of the Spanish-American War

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a new commission was appointed to investigate and report on all practicable routes for a canal across the isthmus, Rear-Admiral Walker was placed at its head, that the country might have the benefit of his recently reenforced experience. For a time he was inclined to favor the Nicaraguan route, but when the French company made its proposal to turn over its concessions, its property, and its partly completed work to the United States on terms that he regarded as favorable he urged Congress to accept them, and was thereafter a strong and consistent supporter of the canal now well under way.

He was appointed chairman of the Panama Canal Commission by President Roosevelt in 1904, and thus had the honorable and arduous duty of organizing the new work and starting the actual construction.

In March, 1905, the commissioners, having completed the important preliminary labors, resigned in a body in order to permit the President to appoint a more compact board to carry on the practical work of building the great waterway. From that time Rear-Admiral Walker was engaged in no public duties.

The Human Side of Richard Mansfield.—Following closely upon the notices of the recent death of Richard Mansfield, the great American actor, stories of his eccentricities and kindheartedness are being printed in the newspapers. The Louisville *Herald* relates several of these incidents as follows:

While rehearsing his "Richard III." company at the Globe Theater, in Boston, some years ago, he encountered difficulty with the intelligence of the actors he had engaged. After some severe rehearsing he finally fell down on his knees and said, "O Lord, why was I endowed with all the brains?"

Another time his leading lady was late at rehearsal. He chided her for being late. She began to cry. Mansfield took his watch out of his pocket and said: "We will now wait ten minutes longer until Miss —— gets through crying."

Self-possession, which he had learned in adversity, never deserted him. When he made his great

PUTS THE "GINGER" IN

The Kind of Food Used by Athletes.

A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change in food is interesting.

"While I was in training on the track athletic team, my daily 'jogs' became a task, until after I was put on Grape-Nuts food for two meals a day. After using the Food for two weeks I felt like a new man. My digestion was perfect, nerves steady and I was full of energy.

"I trained for the mile and the half-mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily 'jogs,' which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events.

"The Grape-Nuts food put me in perfect condition and gave me my 'ginger.' Not only was my physical condition made perfect, and my weight increased, but my mind was made clear and vigorous so that I could get out my studies in about half the time formerly required. Now most all of the University men use Grape-Nuts for they have learned its value, but I think my testimony will not be amiss and may perhaps help some one to learn how the best results can be obtained."

There's a reason for the effect of Grape-Nuts food on the human body and brain. The certain elements in wheat and barley are selected with special reference to their power for rebuilding the brain and nerve centres. The product is then carefully and scientifically prepared so as to make it easy of digestion. The physical and mental results are so apparent after two or three weeks' use as to produce a profound impression. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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NO STROPPING. NO HONING.

This is the Razor that in less than 30 months has been sold to over a million satisfied men, who are saving money and saving time, by breaking away from the barber habit, with its "waits" and "tips."

¶ With the "Gillette" *you* can "Shave Yourself" at home or while traveling without cut or scratch, and under hygienic conditions not possible when a razor is used on your face by another.

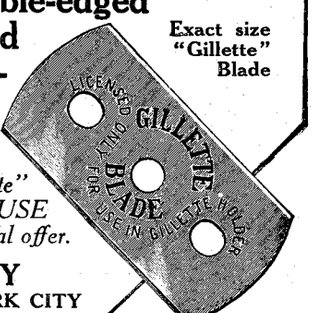
"Gillette" Razor and box, one-half size. Refuse all substitutes.

¶ The "Gillette" adjusts itself to a harsh or soft beard and gives you a close or light shave, by a slight turn of the handle acting on the blade which is always in position.

¶ Be fair to yourself. Give the "Gillette" a fair trial, it will prove its own merits to you.

¶ Blades so inexpensive when dull they may be thrown away as you would an old pen.

¶ The Gillette Safety Razor consists of triple silver-plated holder and 12 double-edged blades packed in velvet-lined leather case. Price $5.00. Combination sets $6.50 to $50.00.



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Sold by the leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, and Hardware Dealers throughout the world. *Ask for the "Gillette" and booklet. When substitutes are offered, REFUSE them and write US at once for our 30-day free trial offer.*

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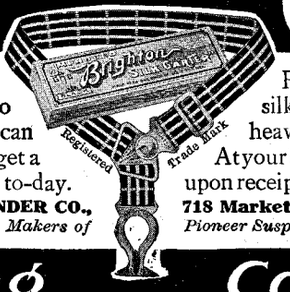

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Patented flat clasp; pure silk web; metal parts are heavy nickel-plated brass. At your dealer's or sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Get a pair on.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., *Makers of*
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For Leg Comfort

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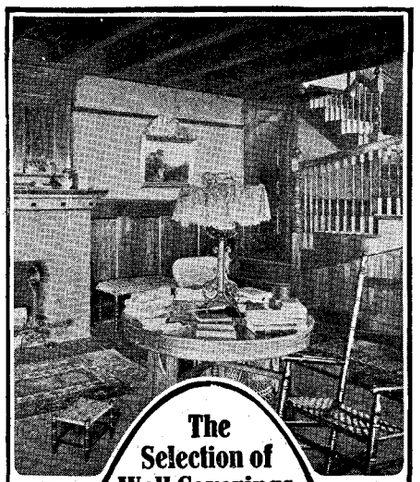

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success in "Baron Chevrial," Mr. Palmer came behind and said to the actor, "Young man, you are acting superbly."

"That's what I am here for. You must excuse me; I am very busy," and Mansfield went on making himself up for the next act of the play.

When he was at school in England the boys gave a performance of "The Merchant of Venice," Mansfield acting *Shylock*. The Bishop of Litchfield was a guest for the entertainment. At the conclusion of the play he asked the youthful *Shylock* to come forward so that he might speak to him. Shaking the boy's hand, he said:

"Heaven forbid that I should encourage you to become an actor; but should you, if I mistake not, you will be a great one."

It was a great many years after this incident that the actor was asked by a critic what he thought of his own acting.

"Since Garrick's time," replied Mansfield, "there has been no actor but myself."

While Mansfield was eccentric, cold, irascible, and egotistical, he had many great virtues which stood out and overshadowed any shortcomings he may have had. It is told by a quiet little lady who once played in his company that her mother was taken ill. She had to leave the company at once and go to the hospital to nurse her mother. An operation had to be performed. The illness came at an unfortunate time—the beginning of the season. The girl was her mother's only support. The company knew these things and started to take up a collection during the rehearsal.

Mansfield heard of the collection. It annoyed him. He stopt it at once. The girl went home and everybody thought Mansfield the hardest-hearted being on earth.

It came out a year later that Mansfield had ordered the girl paid her full season's salary and an equal amount sent to the sick mother, and to add to this charity Mansfield personally wrote to the hospital authorities to send the bill for the entire cost of the woman's illness to him. It took three months for the mother to get better, and Mansfield sent his check for no small hospital and doctor's bill.

A member of Mansfield's company says in the New York *Telegraph* that he believed in "signs":

"With all his intelligence and real genius, Richard Mansfield was as superstitious as any man I have ever met," said a young woman yesterday who had played in his company for several seasons.

"It was probably his nervous temperament that was responsible for this freakish development of his character. Whatever the cause, it is certain that he was made miserable by unpleasant omens and frequently would be made unbearable for days by some utterly unimportant trifle no other man would have noticed.

"He had none of the foolish superstitions of the stage, and, in fact, was contemptuous of those who observed the traditions of ages and shuddered when some one whistled at a dress rehearsal or made any of the breaks that are supposed to bring misfortune to a production. It is true that no one ever dared whistle near Mansfield, save some foolish 'grip' who didn't know; but he never regarded the whistling as a portent of evil.

"He was worried by dreams, however, and frequently built up uncanny warnings out of trivial and unimportant things that occurred during his daily life."

Blondin Still Alive.—According to a Waterbury, Conn., correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Charles Blondin, who crossed the Niagara gorge on a tight rope in 1859 and was reported to have died in 1897, is alive and works as a carpenter. We read:

Living the life of a hermit in West Cheshire, and working as a carpenter on odd jobs, old "Mike Todo" is now disclosed as Charles Blondin, the once famous tight-rope walker who made the perilous walk across Niagara Falls. He was recognized by an old circus performer, "Abe" Totten, who, in the outburst of his greeting, gave the old man's secret away before he could be subdued. According to a rumor Blondin died in London on February 22, 1897.

"Ah, yes, I know they think me dead," said the

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is too soon to decide whether the job is satisfactory or not. Wait a year before you give the paint and the painter a testimonial. Pure Lead and Oil Paint is easily imitated in appearance, both in the pail and when first spread. It is after the sun and rain have had their chance at it that the shoddy in the substitutes for lead are exposed.

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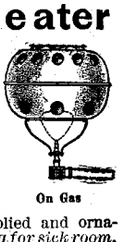

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venerable acrobat, "and perhaps I had better be dead. I made money fast and spent it faster in maddening pleasures of life, and I certainly have felt the need and the value of money since.

"My oldest son knows where I am. He is with Whitney's circus in the West."

The hotel-keepers near the falls gave him $4,000 for his perilous feat at the falls, and it went fast. Now he is a wreck, living on odd jobs and remittances from his son. Blondin worked in the United States for several years, first crossing Niagara Falls on June 30, 1859, doing the feat in five minutes. July 4 he again crossed blindfolded, trundling a wheelbarrow, and on August 19 crossed with a man on his back. On September 14, 1860, he crossed on stilts in the presence of the Prince of Wales, and in 1888 retired.

Our Chief Forester.—A millionaire who works for the Government at a salary of $5,000 a year, and lives on less, is a living rebuke to those who regard "public office as a private snap." Such a man is Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. The secret of this unusual devotion to Government work is the fact that forestry is to him a pleasure and a recreation. Mr. C. H. Forbes-Lindsay, writing in *The World Today* (Chicago, September), says of him:

At college, Gifford Pinchot earned high honors in the classes and distinction on the athletic field; also, which is of equal significance as a gage of worth, the love and respect of his fellows. He left Yale wealthy and with means to gratify to the utmost his fondness for big game-hunting, fishing, driving, and yachting, but he calmly and deliberately put these and other pleasures in the background and determined to perfect himself in the art of silviculture, a predilection for which he had acquired from his father.

There was no school of forestry in the United States twenty years ago; there are now two, one of which has been handsomely endowed by the subject of this sketch. Pinchot went to Nancy, following in the footsteps of almost all the world's great foresters of the past fifty years. He spent twelve months or more among the Frenchmen, working hard, and then fortune favored him with a chance to put in some time with Sir Dietrich Brandis, the Nestor of his profession, Inspector-General of Indian Forests, and the "Muller" of Kipling's "In the Rukh," who works miracles, "und dey come off too." To him Pinchot declared his ambition and explained the lack of facilities in his own country. The big German—he is British only by naturalization—heartily sympathized with the purpose of the young American pioneer, first of his nation to make a scientific study of arboriculture.

At Sir Dietrich's invitation Pinchot attached himself to the party of students from the English Forest School who were touring Germany and Switzerland under the guidance of the Inspector General. During the ensuing three months Pinchot was initiated into the mysteries, learned much that the schools can not teach, and had it instilled into his receptively democratic mind that "der big brass-hat pizness does not make der trees to grow." He saw in the greatest forester of them all a man who lived among his trees and his men; who loathed writing about his work and loved performing it; and who firmly believed that the Lord created the forests for the benefit of the people and that the Government should preserve and utilize them for the public good.

Pinchot returned to America with a greater knowledge of forestry than any other man in the country possest. After making extensive tours of inspection through the West and in British Columbia, he took charge of the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore. He thus gained his first experience of practical forest management and gave the first demonstration of it in the United States. Some years later he served on the National Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the inauguration of a National policy for the public forest lands. This committee drew the boundaries of the reserves proclaimed by President Cleveland in 1887. Pinchot afterward served as a special agent of the

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And make us lose the good we oft might win,
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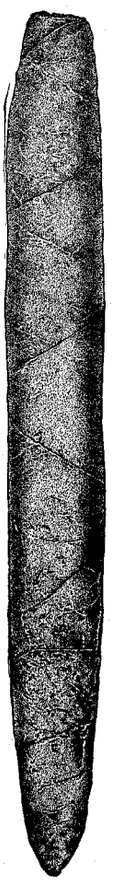

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Interior Department to examine and report upon all the forest reserves. During these investigations he gained the knowledge and comprehension of conditions that make him such an able and enthusiastic instrument in the promotion of the public-lands policy.

Until Mr. Pinchot became Chief of the Division of Forestry in 1898 very little was done, the office being composed of ten men and spending only $25,000 a year. Now the forest service is a very important branch of the Government bureaus, employing 1,500 men, and having an annual appropriation of $3,000,000. We read further of how thoroughly organized the work is under Mr. Pinchot's control:

Just on the farther side of forty, he has already achieved what many a public man would be proud to call his life-work. The organizer of the forest service, he has made his bureau a model for all others to pattern themselves upon. In this task he was given a free rein, and, disregarding the shop-worn precedents of deskmen, he evolved a system which has been pronounced by business experts to be well-nigh perfect. Responsibility is so nicely distributed and so definitely placed that, while the Chief Forester and his associate, Overton Price, are untrammeled with minor concerns and petty details, the least hitch in the working of the machinery can be readily traced to its source and immediately remedied.

It is not generally known, but is none the less a fact, that to Gifford Pinchot more than to any other man is due the present forest-reserve policy of the Administration; a policy designed to conserve what must prove to be one of the most important factors in the future prosperity of the Nation. Its inception is just in time to save the none too extensive forest areas of the country from the grasping land-sharks who recklesssly denuded the Middle West and had planned to extend their destructive operations to the Pacific Coast. Of course, these interests have fought and abused Pinchot and the principles which he represents, but, with a better understanding of the questions involved, the powerful force of public opinion is rapidly ranging upon his side of this great contest.

In conclusion the writer gives a pen picture of the personality of the man:

So much for Gifford Pinchot, forester. Now a few words as to the personality of the man. A tall, slender, well-knit figure, surmounted by a fine head. The dark eyes are keen and earnest, but ever ready to break into a smile. Forcefulness is stamped upon the features, but the physiognomist would write their owner down as an artist or a littérateur, and a glance at the long, thin fingers would confirm his opinion. Perhaps nature designed Gifford Pinchot for a poet and made the mistake of overcharging him with energy. Toward the close of a hard day, when the hair is rumpled and the face takes on an expression akin to sadness, you are reminded of Edgar Allan Poe.

The strongest impression made upon you by contact with the man is of his intense energy. It is exhibited in his every action and even in his speech. He displays it at home as much as in his office, at play or at work. He is one of those rare beings who seem to have a superfluity of vitality and exude it. You leave him with a springy step

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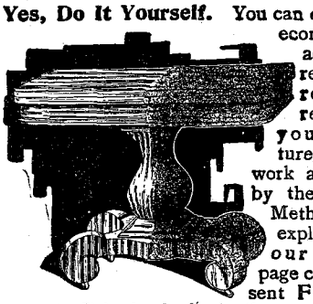

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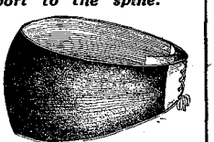
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Royalty's Pie-man Here.—At the command of Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany, Albert, her chef, has crossed the Atlantic and landed in New York with the sole mission of studying American culinary art. On the voyage over he served an apprenticeship in "sea cookery" under the ship's chief cook. We quote in part an amusing account in the New York *Evening Post* of this "plenipotentiary of the pans":

Your correspondent in Hoboken has grasped the hand that seized the spoon that stirred the soup the Kaiser ate. The Emperor frequently runs over to Potsdam for a Kaffeeklatsch with his daughter-in-law, and if he happens to come on Albert's day out, there's nothing for Albert to do but stay at home and attend to the cooking.

"Yes," said Albert this morning, who was found pensively pondering a noodle in the old gold and blue apartments of the cook, "I have come to study your cooking. This is a great country, a wonderful country. I hope that the best of relations will always exist between America and Germany.

"I have seen your tall buildings. They are wonderful. I can not help thinking that such a mission as mine will help to promote friendly international intercourse. For doesn't all the world eat? Suppose everybody in the world should stop eating for a year, or six months? The progress of civilization would be put way back. So you can see the importance of my mission from the broad, world-wide point of view."

"Will you see our President?" was inquired.

"I have as yet made no formal plans to see my Emperor's great friend," replied Herr Albert. "But can you tell me (here he closed the door to the palatial galley and lowered his voice to a whisper), can you tell me what secret foods your President eats? If I could tell my Emperor that, I would be decorated."

But unless the German ambassador or some other interested person looks out for Albert he won't learn anything about American cooking at all. He is going to begin his American education at the Hotel St. Regis. . . . He will be the special guest of Barraliere, the chef. To your correspondent was granted an audience with Barraliere, but not without considerable formality. . . . . .

"I am training the American appetite," he said, after recovering somewhat from the shock. "The Americans eat too much for breakfast. Breakfast foods are slow poison. Wheat cakes are undermining the vigor of the nation.

"We have griddle cakes here, because we have to, but I never see them. My chief of staff has instructions to see that the proper department attends

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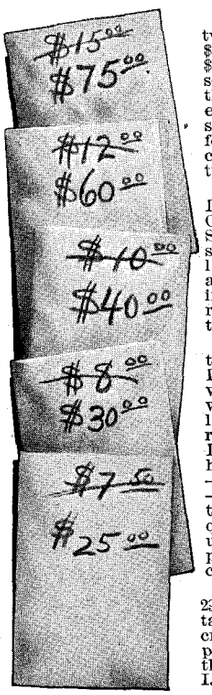

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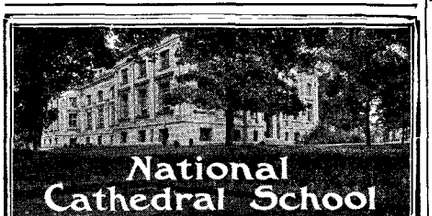

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MR. HENPECKKE—"Why, really, I would if I knew how."

LITTLE WILLIE—"Oh, I guess you know how. My pop says you play second fiddle to Mrs. Henpeckke."—*Philadelphia Record.*

More Work.—LITTLE EDNA—"What is 'leisure,' mama?" MAMA—"It's the spare time a woman has in which she can do some other kind of work, my dear."—*Chicago Daily News.*

His Education.—"Fifth grade next year, Johnny?" "Yes, sir." "Ah, you'll be in fractions or decimals then, no doubt?" "No, sir; I'll be in beadwork and perforated squares."—*Pittsburg Post.*

As Good as New.—MRS. BRINDLE—"Now, Mary, I want you to be careful. This is some old table-linen—been in the family for over two hundred years, and——"

MARY—"Ah! sure, ma'am, you needn't worry. I won't tell a soul, and it looks as good as new, anyway."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Neat Rebuke.—"The late Julia Magruder, as her brilliant books show, detested the married flirt," said a Washington woman. "I once heard her, at the seashore, rebuke a married flirt rather neatly.

"The woman, young and pretty, was always surrounded by a throng of adorers—football and golf and tennis champions from the leading colleges—very young, but very handsome, very charming lads.

"Late one night, on Miss Magruder's return from a dinner, she found the young woman and a young man seated in the hall of the hotel alone.

"It was very late. Every one else had gone to bed. The young woman was embarrassed. But she looked up and laughed nervously, and then, for something to say, she extended her handkerchief and murmured:

"'See, I have a knot in my handkerchief, and I can't remember what it was put there for.'

"'Perhaps,' said Miss Magruder, smiling gravely, 'perhaps it was put there to remind you that you are married.'"—*Washington Post.*

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The Mission of Letters.—"So you are writing stories," said the friend.

"Not exactly," answered the cynical littérateur; "I am merely furnishing a certain amount of text to keep the illustrations from running into one another."—*Washington Star.*

Retribution.—JONES—"That young man who plays the cornet is ill."

GREEN—"Do you think he will recover?"

JONES—"I am afraid not. The doctor who is attending him lives next door."—*Tit Bits.*

How to Earn a Living in China.—Senator Morgan once threw down a magazine with a sneer. "Another nature fake!" he exclaimed. "Why, these things are as absurd as—as absurd as—" And then he laughed and said that it reminded him of an address that he once heard an absent-minded missionary make. "'In China, dear friends,' said the missionary, 'human life is regarded as of but slight value. Indeed, if a wealthy Chinaman is condemned to death, he can easily hire another to die for him; and I believe many poor fellows get their living by thus acting as substitutes.'"—*Argonaut.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 13.—Sir Thomas Lipton sends a challenge for the *America's* Cup in 1908, and the New York Yacht Club acknowledges the receipt of the message.

Walter Wellman and his party return to Tromsöe, Norway, having abandoned for this year the attempt to reach the pole by balloon.

September 15.—President Fallières's commutation of the death sentence of Soleilland, the child-murderer, to life imprisonment, leads to remarkable demonstrations in Paris in which women with children in their arms lead processions through the streets.

September 16.—The Black Hundreds renew their attack on the Jews at Odessa.

September 17.—Twenty-seven men are killed and sixteen are injured by a flareback from a 10-inch gun on board the Japanese battle-ship *Kashima.*

The Methodist New Connection, the United Methodist Free Churches, and the Bible Christians formally seal their union at Wesley Chapel, London.

September 18.—Governor-General Smith issues a proclamation convening the National Filipino Assembly on October 16.

Three hundred and nine persons, according to police reports, were assassinated in Russia in August.

Sir Conan Doyle and Miss Jean Leckie are married in England.

September 19.—Leaders of all the delegations to The International Peace Conference at The Hague adopt a resolution preparatory to calling a third conference.

The new Franco-Canadian commercial treaty is signed in Paris.

Domestic.

September 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that 10,618 persons were killed on the railroads of the United States last year.

September 15.—More than a score of persons are killed and over thirty injured in a collision on the Boston and Maine Railroad near Canaan, Vt.

The telegraph strikers vote to stay out indefinitely.

September 16.—Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., retired, dies of heart failure while visiting near York Beach, Me.

September 17.—The proposed new charter for Chicago is defeated at the city's special election by a vote of more than two to one.

Director-General Barr of the Jamestown Exposition tenders his resignation.

San Francisco appropriates $20,000 to be used during September in an effort to stamp out the bubonic plague, thirty cases of which have broken out in the city.

Representatives of Central-American Powers sign a protocol in Washington that is preliminary to a permanent peace pact.

Oklahoma voters ratify the new constitution, enact prohibition, and elect Haskell (Dem.) Governor.

September 18.—Warrants are issued in Harrisburg for fourteen prominent men involved in the State-Capitol graft cases.

San-Francisco authorities report nineteen deaths from bubonic plague.

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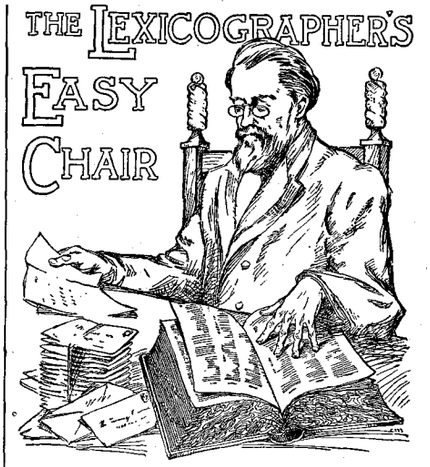

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"O. B. S.," Carlisle, Pa.—"If anything is known of how the term *graft* came to have the meaning of unlawful gain, I should be glad to hear it."

The term *graft* in the sense referred to is tramp cant. This meaning is probably a corruption of the word which means "a trade or craft as a visible means of support." The word came into wide use through Josiah Flynt's "The World of Graft," published in 1901. If "O. B. S." will consult the *Popular Science Journal*, vol. iv., p. 255 (1896), he will find there more information on this subject.

"E. McE.," Independence, Kan.—"Please discriminate clearly between a *depositary* and a *depository.*"

Usage has decreed that the terms *depositary* and *depository* are interchangeable, but preferred usage defines *depositary* as "a person entrusted with anything by another for safe-keeping; a trustee; fiduciary." A *depository* is defined as "a place where anything is deposited, stored, or kept in safety."

SOUTHERN QUERIST, Ala.—"What are the Latin words for which the letters L.H.D. stand? Do these letters mean the same as 'Litt.D.' or 'D.Litt.'?"

Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor. They are interpreted to mean "Doctor of the more humane letters"; that is, the humanities or university studies. This is an honorary degree. Litt.D., or in full *Litterarum Doctor*, means Doctor of Literature or Letters, and is a degree conferred by universities on the holders of Litt.B. (*Litterarum Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Literature or Letters, who have taken the necessary two years' postgraduate course. D.Litt. is the same degree.

"J. C. R.," Dayton, O.—"(1) What is the meaning of beef *demi-glace*, a term seen almost every day on bills of fare? (2) Please explain the word *bar*, a place where drinks are served."

The term *demi-glace* is used to designate the quality of the juice or gravy served with choice cuts of beef that have been cooked on a spit. It is the juice of reduced meat, that is, meat that has been boiled down to one-half of its original bulk. When the special cut is ready to serve, the *demi-glace* is poured over it. It means, also, the juice of certain roots obtained in the same manner, and used to strengthen thin soups. (2) The explanation of the use of the word *bar* in the connection referred, is to be found in its meaning of rail, barrier, or partition. Originally a mere barrier, later possibly a table, and ultimately a counter over which refreshments or food was served to customers, the word *bar* now means also the space behind the barrier, or the room, where the refreshments are served.

"A. M. J.," Quitman, Ga.—"Does the old idea that oil poured on the waters at sea during storms will reduce the waves prevail among seamen to-day?"

Yes; the idea prevails, and seamen often pour oil on the waters to reduce the force of the waves.

"G. S. C.," Nowhere, O.—"(1) Will you tell me why in the word *dandelion* the lion originated from the lion's tooth? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of economical?"

(1) Because the leaf of the plant is shaped like a lion's tooth. (2) The preferred pronunciation is ec″o-nom′ic-al, but others are also current; as, ee-co-nom′i-cal and ee-con-om″ic-al.

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